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EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR NEWS PAPERS.

1915

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Extract from the

Report on English papers owned by Indians Examined by the Criminal Investigation Dept Madras And on Vernacular papers Examined by the Translators to the Govt. of Madras for the year 1915

Missing Pages 7,

(From Pages 1 – 178)

2nd Jan to 26th June 1915

41 Batch I

REPORT ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, AND ON VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLAGORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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No. 1 of 1915.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND JANUARY 1915.

Vernacular Papers.

Indians in South Africa.

10. In publishing a letter said to have been written by a correspondent to the Vivekabhanu of Durban (in Natal) of the 24th October 1914, resenting the restriction of the South African Government that the Indians will be allowed to visit other places in South Africa only on their obtaining a permit from a Magistrate, the Swadesamitran, of the 25th December, remarks that if this feeling of this correspondent is cherished by several other people there, it is the duty of our Indian Government to ask the Union Government not to allow this misunderstanding to take a deep root into the minds of the people.

This paper is also surprised to find that at this time when the rare qualities of the Indians are appreciated everywhere in the British Empire, South Africa alone should remain to be the South Africa of the olden times.

11. The Vaisya Mitran, of the 17th December, contains an article under this heading as follows:--Russia is desirous of extending her sovereignty over several parts of Asia. The whole of Northern Asia now belongs to her, and if the power and influence of Turkey in Asia be curtailed, Russia will immediately try to conquer the possessions of Turkey in Asia or will help another Power, under her, to do so. It is a fact known to all that Russia is trying to extend her dominions southwards on the side of the Persian Gulf. So far as Persia is concerned, we cannot say that England has as much facility as Russia. If Russia should increase ~~of~~ her influence and strength in Europe, it will surely result in an increase of her influence and strength even in Asia. This may lead to the trade routes of Great Britain being endangered by Russia. Russia has already a great deal of influence in Persia, Tibet and China, and she is trying to increase it further. So, she may try one day to get into India through one of these countries, and it is therefore very necessary for the British Government to strengthen India to meet such a contingency. As regards the question how India can be strengthened, we give our suggestions below. The Indians should be given the same privileges that are enjoyed by the Colonials.

The necessity for strengthening India.

A regiment of Indian volunteers should be formed in each Province and men for the Indian army should be chosen from all Provinces. The Arms Act should be repealed. Steps should be taken to rid the country of malaria and plague. Indian boys and girls should be given compulsory education. Thus India can be strengthened considerably by improving the education of her people and giving them a military training, taking care, at the same time, that the sanitation of the country is improved, as also her agriculture and industries. There is no room to think that Germany will come out victorious in this war. But, if perchance she should obtain a victory, it is a fact to be noted by the British Government that Germany has long had an idea of extending her dominions in the east. It is with this view that Germany and Austria have devised a scheme, the former for opening a route to Asia Minor and the latter to Constantinople for purposes of trade. All of us know what it is that attracts Germany to the east. It is India, So it is very necessary that the British Government should strengthen India.

A fault in the Indian Army.

54. The Quami Report, of the 18th December, has the following under the heading "Gleanings". A cavalry officer has written from France to his friend at Bombay that so far as resolution and courage are concerned the Indian army is the praiseworthy of all. They have a fault as well in them that they expose themselves too much and come out to assist their wounded comrades without fear.

85. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 21st December, has a leader on the marginally-noted subject the gist of which is as follows:--As there are several religions in India it is therefore expedient and reasonable that men of foreign religion should have rule over us. By looking at every side of the question, it appears the Europeans alone are fit to rule over us as they are better, so far as education and strength are concerned. The English who have been ruling over us for a long time are the inhabitants of Europe. Moreover they are gifted with better knowledge and strength. It is reasonable to pray for the stability of their Empire.

"India and the British Empire".

A question arises as to whether Germany does not possess these characteristics, is she not fit to rule India? A cutting reply to it is that a change would cause a great revolution and the inhabitants would be involved in great hardships and privations. May God save the rule of our King!

111. The Shams-ul-Akbhar, of the 24th December, has the following in continuation of the article in the Shams of the 21st December:--In spite of these characteristics we ~~cann~~ get from the British Government advantages, any denial of them would amount to turning away from a patron. What was India, it was a net of thieves, dacoits and bad characters. The Thugs annoyed the people so much that it defies description, the depredators committed boundless raids. When the Government was

"India and the British Government.

firmly established all were eradicated and now there is not the name or trace of them left. With the exception of bullock carts there was no other means of conveyance. Travellers used to reach Hyderabad from Madras within a month provided they were saved from dacoits and plunderers. The same was the case with other communications. At present if we catch the train in the evening we reach Hyderabad with safety in the next evening.

We can send now the news of the world in a moment. The cities now have become well populated and owing to this rapid improvement India can boast. During the olden times only the good fortune of the Capital was awake (as it were), the rest of the country was sleepy. Education has apread so much that the people of India do not fall short in competing with Europeans. Educational institutions and schools are now numerous; and lakhs of students are obtaining degrees yearly.

Formerly men of other religions than that of the Kings suffered much. The Mussalmans were the enemies of the Hindus and the Hindus were the enemies of the Mussalmans; but at present every man is now performing his religious duty, none dare to object; the pujarees are engaged in their pujas and the Namazies are performing their namaz, the Zoroastrians are engaged in their worships, the self-worshippers are dying for their self-worships, the God-worshippers are endeavouring to erase their existence, every one is free. One can do whatever he likes and can go wherever he likes. In foreign countries much

is being had to the Indian subjects; we can see if we go abroad in what manner the British guide conducts us; poor travellers are sent back to their native countries and the expenses are defrayed by foreigners and if any Indian subject is injured indemnity is demanded by Government.

In short, in whatever hue we see it we find that the British Government is an unexpected boon. If, God forbid! any calamity happens to it the very same mischiefs will be repeated in India, the very same jealousy will spoil the people, the very same self-interestedness will produce their evil effects. We pray to God to preserve our kind Kaiser of India's Empire for ever.

"How England will view India in future."

120. The Quami Report, of the 28th December, has the following item:- The Under Secretary of State for India said the following significant words in the House of Commons, the advantage of which will be obtained by India after the termination of the war; viz., the spiritual aid given by India on the field of battle cannot but alter the angle with which we shall view the Indian problems in future.

The Indian National Congress.

130. The Swadesamitran, of the 29th December, expresses its satisfaction at His Excellency Lord Pentland having visited the Congress, and remarks that this is a sign to the dawn of better days for India, as no Provincial Governor has till now honoured this national assembly of the Indians by a vis-

139. The Shams-ul-Akbhar, of the 17th December, has a letter from one of its special correspondents at Kaveripauk reporting that a meeting was held at the mosque after the Friday prayers on the 11th of December 1914. It was largely attended.

A loyalty meeting at Kaveri-pauk.

Maulana Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib of Mysore prayed for victory to His Majesty the King Emperor George V and the Mussalmans of Kaveripauk gave expression to the feelings of their sympathy with and loyalty to the British Government.

140. The Shams-ul-Akbhar, of the 17th December, says, on the authority of a correspondent, that, after the dinner party given at the Sipahdar Jung Mungil (Place not mentioned), the guests about 500 prayed to God to grant success to the British Crown.

A loyalty meeting.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH JANUARY 1915.

No. 2 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

9. The following appears in the Wednesday Review for the week ending 6th January:--"Lord

His Excellency the Governor's visit to the Indian National Congress.

Pentland's visit to the Indian National Congress at Madras was an act of high statesmanship, the full value of which His Excellency himself may not appreciate. The large body of Congressmen in the country will feel grateful to his lordship for initiating so happy a departure from official traditions and paying the Congress the compliment of a visit which, we should think, has long been its due............. Madras Congressmen may well feel proud of the fact that it was their Governor who was the first to pay an official visit to the Congress. The visit marks an epoch in the history of the movement which, we trust, will lead to a closer and more cordial co-operation between the Congress and the Government.

42. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 21st December, has a letter from Abu Kalam, editor of the Alhilal of Calcutta, which is to the following effect:--On the 13th November I arrived at Delhi to get medical advice before submitting myself to medical treatment. I was at Delhi when I heard of the confiscation of the security of the "Alhilal" press.

"The Alhilal of Calcutta."

Within twenty-four hours I decided what should be done in the future and communicated the fact to the office. The suggestion of the Alhilal has had effect and I notified it a year before. However under the present circumstances I concluded that the Alhilal should continue.

For the numerous letters received from every corner of the country from friends declaring their regret and readiness to help, and also for the letters from all subscribers, I am much obliged and grateful.

Whatever I expected at this time is contained in the letters.

After the confiscation of the first security the second will amount to ten thousand, yet as the continuance of the Alhilal is determined upon it should continue.

Unlimited letters are being received daily to open a list for the security of the "Alhilal" press and some have sent money as well.

In any case it has been determined upon to continue the Alhilal; yet some delay is indispensable

as new arrangements require time; it is hoped the subscribers will not be offended and will as usual strive to extend its publication as under existing circumstances the office has difficulties.

61. The Hindu Nesan, of the 30th December, is pleased to note that His Excellency the Governor visited the last Congress for the first time, and says that this important event is a sign of better times.

His Excellency the Governor at the Congress.

In writing on this subject, the Swadesamitran, of the 31st December, remarks:--The visit of His Excellency the Governor and other Government officials to this Congress is worth noting. Although the Government officials are not now so much prejudiced against the Congress as before, this is the first time that the head of a Presidency and the chief officials were present and expressed the approval and sympathy of the Government.

Referring to the same subject, the Indian, of the 31st December, says:--This year, His Excellency Lord Pentland, our Governor, honoured the Congress by his presence there. By this action, the Congress has become a constitutional meeting of the Indians approved even by the Government. But, till now the Government were looking upon the Congress with suspicion. We are longing for self-government, and eagerly looking forward to the time when India will have an equal place with the self-governing colonies. The Governor's presence at the Congress shows that the Government do not like to act against the wishes of the people. We must not be slack in our efforts,

as the self-government which we are asking for is not an easy matter. We have a right to get it and the Government too are bound to give it, and, as far as the Indians are concerned, they have shown themselves deserving of the sympathy of the Government.

62. The Hindu Nesan, of the 31st December, reports the Bengalee of Calcutta to have written as follows:-

The Government and the Public.

Lord Crewe is of opinion that it is the efficiency of the Civil Servants in India that is the cause of the spontaneous outburst of loyalty in India at this juncture. If this gentleman himself would take the trouble of going to India and mixing with the people freely, we are sure he would change his opinion. There is no doubt that the Indians generally love the British rule. But this feeling of loyalty is an inherent one in the case of the ordinary people and so there is, nothing specially important about it. The loyalty of the educated classes is, on the other hand, a feeling created after mature deliberation and in view of their own interests, and it is the loyalty of this class that ensures the stability of the British rule in India. Those who talk lightly of this loyalty and make much of the loyalty of the ordinary people should indeed be said to be incapable of understanding the attitude of the Indians correctly. It is really our misfortune that the statesmen responsible for the conduct of the Indian Government have no opportunity of ascertaining our ideas and aspirations personally,

and it is therefore necessary to apprise them of the same. The reports of the officials in India cannot embody the real feelings of the people, as the position of these officials makes them always stand aloof from the people and prevent the latter from representing to them their grievances openly. If some people, shaking off this fear, boldly expressed their opinions, they arouse the suspicion, not only of the English officials but also of the Police, who begin to shadow their movements. The officials in India, instead of ascertaining the opinion of the people, are thus inclined to suspect those who take part in politics. Some of the Indian officials do not take to the notice of their superiors even matters, which are known to them personally for fear that they may become victims to the surveillance of the Criminal Investigation Department. This state of affairs should be remedied in the interests of both the Government and the people, and the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors should be made aware of every subject which is agitating the public mind at this time. But who is to do this? The subordinate officials know only to punish disloyalty, but not to make the rulers understand the cause of unrest among the people. They think that their duty consists only in bringing to book those expressing seditious ideas and those who commit anarchical crimes either thoughtlessly or willingly. But looking at the real condition of the country, such measures cannot really help the administrators, and every responsible man in India is anxious to help the British Government, as far as possible, in this matter.

The Arms Act.

63. In publishing the proceedings of the Congress recently held in Madras, the Indian, of the 2nd January, writes:--It was resolved at this Congress that the Arms Act should be either repealed or modified. Some Anglo-Indians are against this. As matters stand at present, those who disturb the peace of the country and plunder, have been given arms, while innocent men have no arms; and consequently these have to lose their property and lives. As the Anglo-Indians have been given arms, no harm befalls them. They should view matters from the standpoind of the Indians, as it is only then that they will realise the fear, loss, etc., arising from the want of weapons in our hands.

Military training to the Indians.

64. In writing at length upon this subject, the Hindu Nesan, of the 2nd January, and the Islamia Prasanga Nesan, of the 5th January, invite the attention of the Government to the necessity for giving military training to the Indians.

The Indian National Congress.

66. In writing on this subject, the Lokopakari, of the 4th January, says:- It is to be regretted that the two parties in the Congress have not yet become united. If their exists disunion amongst the learned patriots themselves, union amongst the others and the progress of our country can never be realised.

The presence of His Excellency the Governor and the Government officials in the Congress shows that the hostile attitude of the Government towards it has been completly changed now.

All the resolutions passed in this Congress are intended for the country's progress and calculated to establish the suzerainty of the British. It is only natural that the Indians should require India to be governed like Canada, Australia and Africa under the British Emperor; and it is the duty of our Government to fulfil this desire of the Indians.

76. In commenting on the import of toys from Germany, the Vysia, of the 25th December,

Swadeshi.

makes the remark that only when the Indians give up their fancy for foreign articles, will India secure all conveniences.

82. The Andhrapatrika, of the 31st December, says: Although the British Government is not quite

The Congress.

opposed to the objects of the Congress still some difference of opinion must continue to exist between the Congress and the officials for the time being. The officials may not look upon the Congress with an eye of suspicion in view of the fact that the Indians have manifested their loyalty in an extraordinary degree in the present European crisis, but the small opposition due to difference of opinion will last until the ideals of the Congress are realised. We may show every respect to the officials, but we cannot please them in every way without being faithless to our

country. This knowledge is no obstacle to our loyalty, but on the other hand it tends to promote it. We must not mistake the officials for the British Government, and loyalty to them for loyalty to the British Throne, and entertain any fear to expose the drawbacks of their administration. We must criticise these drawbacks whether such criticism is agreeable to them or not. The Congress leaders must bear this in mind and follow in the footsteps of Mr. Hume, who may be called the Father of the Congress.

Indians and Military Offices.

84. The Sasilekha, of the 1st January, says:--Till some time ago, the Government had been treating the Congress and the Conferences with indifference. But the British rulers have changed their attitude in view of the fact that the Indians have sincerely done their best to help the British in the present crisis. His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and certain high officers of the Government encouraged the Congress by their presence. The Congress this year laid stress on the question of enlisting Indians in the army on a large scale. Although our sepoys had helped the Government off and on, yet the authorities in England failed to appreciate their services so much so that the Tamilians and the Telegus were declared unfit for military service But Indian regiments are fighting in the present war as bravely as any English regiment. England has now realised that the Indians are really valiant. Military Colleges should be opened in India to give military training to the Indians. Those who pass high military examinations should be admitted into high Military offices. Indians should also be entlised as volunteers.

90. The Shams-ul-Akbhar, of the 30th December, in a leader says that on Monday the 28th instant at 12 noon the opening meeting of the National Congress was held in a magnificent pandal at Dufton House. Many respectable gentlemen were present. Sir S. Subrahmania Ayyar, the President of the Reception Committee, got his printed address read out by Mr. K.N. Ayyar. The address touched upon several points brought forward by the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur last year and on the duty of the Congress at this critical time and the pride felt over the loyalty of India, and he then referred to village panchayats.

The 29th session of the Indian National Congress.

If the [illegible]vernment, the paper says, wan[illegible] to teach self-[illegible]nt, it is necessary the village life should b[illegible]en as a model. The villagers should be ta[illegible] its principles. Formerly the elderly and learne[illegible] of a family used to be its chief and they used [illegible]ispose of family disputes. Now lakhs of rupees are being wasted. A portion goes to Vakils and another [illegible]wards the purchase of stamps and yet the cases are brought before one who is entirely ig[illegible] and unaware of its mer[illegible] [illegible] Governmen[illegible] laws and regulations for correct judgments and [illegible] is impossible for one, however learned he may be, to decide a case in such a manner as one acquainted with its merits could decide it.

As to conservancy it is understood every owner used formerly to sweep his house and remove the sweepings to the neighbouring house, and so on to the end of the street where it was collected and

utilised for purposes of manure. Now lakhs of rupees are spent in Municipalities but no work is now being done with such sympathy as it was formerly done. If the Government is desirous of the well-being of the people of India it should provide materials for self-government and panchayats in villages and should give them the power of deciding their cases mutually. The headman's election would be preferable to his nomination, as the electorate will have to obey him anyhow. As to the Indians domiciled in South Africa it was urged that the Government should try to prevent high-handedness on them. In connection with this, the paper remarks thus: justly speaking it is a matter of great high-handedness that the timid Indians who have become slaves by losing their liberty, want to gain liberty gratis in a country the people of which obtained self-government by dint of losing thousands of lives. These timid and impotent Indians should know that freedom is not an easy task. Can the price thereof be merely emigration from India to South Africa and Canada? The people of these countries obtained it by dint of losing lives. We want to purchase it gratuitously by setting on emigration as its price. Whereas its price is human sense, human bravery and human lives. How will they allow us to live in their country, when we are not even fit to be domiciled there? With all this to implore the aid of Government would be to accept disgrace not considering it to be so and to regard other's property as one's own legacy.

What is the use of weeping now by way of repentance? The whole world is occupied. This is due to our own lethargy of yore, for which we are now suffering. Pity! It is a matter of great shame to be living there in such a disgrace. To be effaced would be better. To leave it for any other world would be right.

The people of India should not become despondent owing to this our sympathetic and heart-rending writing. The Indians are helping the Government at this juncture. They have gone to South Africa and France to give their lives for the Government. Of course the Government will have some regard for this. God willing, the day is near when our lost freedom will be regained. We should not get despondent, as we helped the Government at this time owing to our loyalty and undertook a journey, for which the merit-rewarding English would surely repeat the following verse:-

He is a friend who helps a friend.
When the latter is in a state of anxiety and helplessness.

Canon Scott Holand states in his book "Common-wealth" as under in praise of India:-

We find no sufficient words to praise India for the wonder-creating occurrence (exhibition of loyalty) This statement of mine is not intended to praise the dignity of India in an absurd manner but it is intended to praise sincerely and justly. In spite of our characteristics (six) we have acted reasonably in India. It never occurred to us that they would respond to our appeal with such wonderful alacrity. They trust us to such an extent that we never even

dreamed of. We have really gained their hearts. They will give their lives for us. We are indescribably ashamed. We treated with national pride and indifference men who were ready to give their lives for us. This our action appears very absurd, mean and heart-rending. In spite of this they (India) understood us. They looked to our good acts alone. They examined the rules well. Although we committed mistakes, yet we must admit that we did not deserve the "reward" and "return" which the Indians have given us. We have considered it incumbent on us to treat India in a manner they have proved themselves to be deserving of by helping us at this juncture.

91. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 30th December, has a leader under the marginally-noted heading which is to the following effect.

December Sessions.

At present there is a great bustle in Madras as to political and social meetings. Referring to the National Congress it says that the pulse of the time is in the hands of the Hindus and they diagnose a matter very well. The Mussalmans postponed the Muslim League meeting on the ground that it would increase the anxiety of the Government. But the Hindus held the National Congress thinking that it would declare loyalty.

The editor gives the place where the Congress pandal was eracted and says, "it appeared to be a substantial building." Amongst the delegates, etc., there were Bengal and Brahman ladies. In detailing

the proceedings of the Congress, the paper says "the President in a short speech urged the question of internal swaraj and said the "Arms Act" was not necessary but Indian Volunteers were indispensable. He advocated the establishment of concord between the Hindus and the Muhammadans comparing the present state of India to the old histories of Italy and Japan and quoting certain historical events of England stated so far as ignorance, darkness and jealousy were concerned that England was also at some time on a par with India. On the next day the session began. Mr. Petro was instructed to deliver a speech on the propositions about Indian attack (six) and the Indian Army, whereupon Mr. Petro had just begun, when His Excellency Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, arrived with his Military and Private Secretaries. The Commissioner of Police was also present. After His Excellency took his seat the proposition in hand was postponed but the resolution for the declaration of loyalty was moved. Mr. Banerji in moving the proposition spoke warmly for a long time giving proofs of the feelings of Indian loyalty. The President proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency and stated that the visit of His Excellency to the Congress was due to the good fortune of the Congress. He added that it was the first time that a Governor of the Presidency had visited the Congress. Three cheers were given for His Excellency. Subsequently several propositions were moved which bore on the establishment of an Indian Volunteer Corps, on the amendment of the Arms Act, on the grant of permission to all to keep arms, on the periodic non-renewal of such permission, and on the extension of equal treatment to Indians in the Colonies. The last proposition was

moved by Mrs. Annie Besant with great zeal and enthusiasm and she said that the Indian labourers in Colonies were worse than slaves. Equal treatment should be extended to them.

In addition to the National Congress a social conference was also held in which discussions were made from a Hindu point of view about marriage of minor girls and of widows and about the female education. Further, meetings of the Theosophic Society and the Industrial Conference, etc., were also held. The former (.i.e. Theosophic) was a religous organ (sic), the followers of which think that the unity of God exists in everything, and that a man may attain salvation by entertaining this belief. The latter (Industrial) had to do with the Progress and perfection of arts and industries. All the Indian Judges were present and among the Europeans, Mr. Corbet, the Hon'ble Dr. Pittendrigh, etc., were present. Amongst the Mussalmans Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Quddoos Pasha Sahib, Khan Bahadur Maulavi Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Mahajir, Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Sahib Kalami, Mr. Yakoob Hassan Sait, Maulana Abdus Subhan Sahib Bahadur, Malaug Hayath Pasha Sahib, Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji Sait Sahib, Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Quraishi, Professor Khadir Hussain Khan Sahib of Hyderabad, Maulavi Kazi Ziauddin Sahib of Nellore were also present.

There is no doubting the fact that the Congress has been successful.

However the present leaders conducted the proceedings of the Congress as usual. It is a matter of regret

that the Mussalmans have not taken part therein as they should have done. Only the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur took part in it.

93. The Quami Report, of the 31st December, in a leader on the third Sessions of the Congress says as under:- The first resolution related to the judicial and executive functions and was moved by the President. This is a proposal with which some Hindus and most of the Mussalmans do not agree. The second resolution related to the production of science and arts; the third bore on self-government, which is the creed of the Congress and the duty of the Muslim League as it were; the fourth related to the reforms of the India Council; the fifth to South Africa; the ~~sixtyh~~ sixth to the cancelling of the contracts of the labourers; the seventh to the Indian army in which pride and joy were expressed for the despatch of the Indian expeditionary force to the battle-field, and for their gaining victory and fame; the eighth to the extension of the term of the Viceroy; (the last two were moved by the President); and the ninth to an amendment of the procedure of the Congress. Along with this the President moved resolutions as regards Swadeshi, the Press Act, and a separate electorate; all these were carried quietly. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib and Subba Rao Pantulu were appointed (in connection with next year's business) and Bombay was chosen to be the place where the next conference should be held.

The Madras Sessions of the Indian National Congress.

There is no doubting the fact that most of the people have been satisfied by the proceedings of the Congress. It is generally supposed that the Congress has been successful to a great extent this time. One or two Bengali gentlemen told me that if the Muslim League joins them all their purposes could be (realised) easily. Although some proposals were made in the Congress against the Mussalmans, yet no individual took objection to them, in spite of the fact there were responsible men of the League present.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH JANUARY 1915.

No. 3 of 1915

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Foreign Politics.

Indians in South Africa.

9. The Indian, of the 7th January, reports the Indian Opinion of South Africa to have published an article pointing out the detestable way in which certain South African Municipalities conduct themselves in the matter of trade, where Indians are concerned. This paper also invites the attention of the Government of India to the fact that the maltreatment of the Indians in the Colonies will come to an end only when they are given the same privileges in the Colonies as the Colonists have been given in India.

India's duty to Britain in the war.

50. The Hindu Nesan, of the 11th January, has a leader under this heading in which it extracts portions of an article from the Englishman of Calcutta, dwelling upon the necessity of increasing the numerical strength of the Indian army, and adds that the Government cannot better appreciate the feelings of loyalty, which has actuated the Indians in spontaneously offering their services at the front, than by making arrangements for a larger number of them being recruited for the army in India and given a military training.

51. The Swadesamitran, of the 12th January, eulogises the services rendered by Mr. Gandhi to his country men in South Africa, and offers its cordial welcome to him. It is glad to learn that he has joined the Servants of India Society of Mr. Gokhale, with the object of devoting even the rest of his life to the cause of his country and exhorts the young men of India to follow his example and begin to sacrifice their body and soul for the service of their mother-land.

The return of Mr. Gandhi to India.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 12th January, and the Islamia Prasanga Neaan, of the 15th January, also welcome Mr. Gandhi to the shores of India, and express their satisfaction at his having decided to join the Servants of India Society.

56. The Ravi of the 7th January, says that this year the Congress was unusually honoured by the visit paid to it by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and remarks that the speeches delivered under its auspices were, on the whole, permeated by a spirit of loyalty and marked by calmness of mind.

The Indian National Congress.

55. In contrasting the methods of the extremists with those of the moderates, the Sasilekha, of the 5th January, says that while the latter help the Government, the former oppose them and give the people evil advice. Ever since the Congress imbroglio in 1908, the extremists, says the paper, have been

The extremists.

shut out from it. If they are admitted again, the Government, it states, will certainly put a stop to the meetings of the Congress altogether.

An Indian Nation.

59. The Andhrapatrika, of the 5th January, says with reference to the Congress and the conferences which met in Madras recently, as follows:- Men of light and leading have proclaimed from public platforms that the highest ideal of the Indians is a united Indian nation. The public have listened to their speeches with great enthusiasm. Resolutions bearing on this ideal are applauded enthusiastically when they are proposed in a meeting, but as soon as it closes, the enthusiasm disappears as if by magic. Unlike other countries, India is weak in every way. Here there are no industries. Society is not strong. Infinite are the religious differences. The country is on the whole subject to ~~artb~~ arbitrary authority. India can never become great unless her sons constitute themselves into one nation in the service of their country.

Arms in India.

82. The Quami Report, of the 2nd January, has the following letter from Muhammad Hussain Siddigi of Chetti Gunta, Cuddapah district, which runs thus:- Chetti Gunta is an important village in the Cuddaph district. Around it there are hills and bushes which abound with wild beasts such as tigers, cheetahs and bears, etc. These wild beasts are carrying off the cattle grazing in the jungles. European hunters visit the place and get much game.

Moreover, the village has become unsafe owing to thefts, house-breakings, etc., and in spite of zealous search the police do not detect the ~~th~~ crimes as a general rule.

Previously the respectable persons in the village used to get licenses to hold arms just to keep their cattle and property safe from wild beasts and thieves, and these licenses used to be renewed. But it is regrettable that the practice of granting licenses has been gradually reduced.

I am at present a ryot and a contractor. I pay a large sum towards taxes. I was previously a member of the Board of the Cuddapah district. I had a license to hold a pistol. So I applied to the Collector for the renewal of the license as usual, but the request has not yet been granted! The local police has served a notice on me to deliver the pistol at the station on the 1st January, if I do not get the license by that time. Probably it may not be premature to say that perhaps the license may not be renewed, because such a notice has not been previously served on me. I may say that no such license holder has deviated from the path of loyalty and loyalty is very conspicuous in this part of the Presidency. The Indians have in view loyalty. Only, it is evident that this flood of loyalty has spread all over the length and breadth of India. I may say that it is during the time of difficulty that a friend is recognised. Accordinly it is proved that good ideas are prevalent amongst the people. Sometimes the (scale) balance

not remain at par owing to differences of opinion, but when political necessities demand they do not have recourse to any such differences but get ready to sacrifice their lives under the British banner, which has granted them peace, comfort, safety and religious toleration. This being the case there is no reason why the authorities should give room to misgivings as regards matters that relate to personal safety from beasts and thieves. The press especially has for a long time been suggesting the advisability of repealing the Arms Act.

It is hoped that the generous Government will issue orders in the name of the authorities to renew the licenses of respectable persons.

Joining of Indians in the world-wide war.

83. The Shams-ul-Akbhar, of the 31st December, says in a leader that Mr. Basu stated in his Presidential address: "Indians are a wall, as it were, to act against the German militarism and to cross this (wall) is a mighty affair for them (Germans)" At the time when a revolt was created amongst the Boers the Irish too striking their hands against their arms began to say "we are also amongst warriors". The Indians, having in view the highest ideas of their firmness and self-possession, sent hundreds of sepoys doctors and surgeons to the field and in proclaiming loyalty and self-sacrifice, the Indians are helping with life and property and are doing such a work as is praised not only by the English but also by the Germans. India in a case in which she could do nothing is doing much. If the Indian game had its feathers

untied and if they had war-trained minds and if they had their hands familiar with their swords and bayonets, would this wall be less in strength than the Sad-i-Sikandari (i.e., the wall of Alexander)?

It is regrettable that the Government, fearing that were the Indians to be given arms, mutual bloodsheds and anarchism would ensue, tied their hands in such a way as made them unfit even in matters tending to the benefit of the Government.

If the whole of India or at least the young fit for war practised the exercise of the sword or knew shell manufacturing or shell-firing, could not lakhs of trained and armed forces have sided with the Government in crushing the enemy? Let alone Germany. No nation in the face of the earth would have dared to cope with the English? No, No. ! The Government had no reliance on us. They did not believe that we were loyal. They had some reliance on Ireland and South Africa but the Indians were considered to be disloyal. But, bravo! in whatever way India is treated, India does not shrink from doing its duty. But a friend is recognised at a critical time only. In time of peace all join together in showing civility. But at a critical time none sides with the other. All begin to pluck their own bunches. Only India is loyal and having classed its fate as coincident with England's is saying, let whatever may come, come! The adage is the love of the lotus is real as it dies out along with the disappearance of water. But the love of a crane is false as it flies off when the water gets dried up. Thank God India adopted the example of the lotus but did not adopt the fickle conduct of the cran-

The paper says that the Government will surely have regard for the Indians and taking the arms question into consideration will grant the Indians permission to hold arms for personal safety and experience.

85. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 2nd January, has the following:- The news affords happiness and joy, the famous daily paper, namely the Hamdard of Delhi, was again continued on the 29th December last.

Continuance of the Hamdard.

The paper in its leader of 13th November had an article under the heading "Compulsory recess" in which it gave the reasons for its stoppage temporarily and appealed to the people for aid towards a security of ten thousand and as it has been continued again it has an article in its leader of the 29th December under the heading "Termination of the compulsory recess" the gist of which is as follows:--Perhaps the readers know the District Magistrate of Delhi passed orders on the declaration of Mr. Muhammad Ali that the press of the paper should not be used without furnishing a security of Rs.10,000. In such a case, there were three conditions for its continuance:--(1) the furnishing of a security of Rs.10,000, (2) arrangements should be made for printing the paper in some other press, (3) remedy should be sought against the order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council as regards the forfeiture of this security.

Every man of foresight advised against the first and after deep consideration we came to the conclusion that until we have tried the remaining plans, we should not try the first. The third is being put to the test. Mr. Muhammad Ali had a few days ago gone to Calcutta and from there sent his papers to the Commissioner of Police, through Bhopandranath Basu & Co. and requested

him, if he should, according to order of the Governor-General in Council, seize the paper, he should communicate the fact on that very day. On the 23rd November an answer was received and the Comrade of the 26th September was also returned and we were informed that seizure of the paper was unnecessary.

The Solicitor of Mr. Muhammad Ali gave information of this after a week to the Government of Bengal, and declared that his client had some more copies of the paper of the 26th September which he wanted to sell as the Commissioner thought that its seizure was unnecessary. No reply was received from the Government of Bengal in spite of sending a reminder. The Commissioner gave a similar answer to the editor and proprietor of the Alhilal, Abu Kalam Azad. But he took it to be absurd and filed a petition through Mr. Norton, Barrister-at-law in the Calcutta High Court, for cancelling the order of the Governor-General in Council in the name of Mr. Farooq Ali, the keeper of the "Comrade" Press, on the ground that the right of ownership he had on the copy of the Comrade of the 26th September that was received in exchange was destroyed under that order of the Governor-General in Council. The 11th of January 1915 is fixed for the hearing of the petition by the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. A special Bench consisting of three Judges will hear the petition and will decide whether the forfeiture of the "Hamdard" Press security is right or wrong and it is hoped that the security will be refunded to us, but some time is required for the realisation of this hope. Until that we have, through the kindness of the

proprietor and keeper of the "Kaisaria" Press, Chandi bazaar, Delhi, obtained permission and we now issue from today and we commence from today to take action as regards the second condition described above.

However, we begin to do our work with the same readiness from date. Compulsory recess terminated with great anxiety. In spite of it the rest we have had from editing the paper and brain worry enables us to assure the readers that we will carry on our duties with more zeal, please God, and will conduct the duties of the public and Government in the same free, just and loyal spirit as has been the case hitherto with the Hamdard.

87. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 4th January, in a leader says:-Every word of the speech of the President proves his experience, sensibility and foresight. The eloquence thereof itself praises it. His high ideals, excellent and necessary subjects and his clear speech fully show his personal greatness, his educational attainments and experience. While rising he said plainly: "As the Indian authorities are so occupied with matters connected with the war it is not reasonable on our part to move matters that require discussion, and thus make the authorities more anxious."

The speech of the President of the National Congress.

As to the Muslim League it says it is not known why it has given up its meeting this year, specially at a time when the Government has understood the Indian loyalty and when the differences have given room to good relations between England and India and when they are on the increase. It is not known how far it is sensible not to declare our ideas to Government.

There is no doubt that to be inimically disposed towards the Government and to argue with it would amount to presumptuousness, but to communicate rights and claims and requirements cannot be construed as faulty. In short, let the procedure of the Muslim League be auspicious to itself.

Mr. Basu discussed the subject of the old method of self-government and showed that when the Indians managed to dispel doubts as regards themselves they became deserving of self-government.

The Indians are giving proofs of the fact that they are not behind any as regards loyalty to Government, in examination halls, on the sport grounds and in battle-fields. The balance of their loyalty appears to be in their favour. This being the case, can it be justice not to consider them to be fit for self-government?

The Times writes that the Indians should confine their demands within the bounds of their abilities; otherwise they would demand and obtain such things the management of which would be beyond their ability.

In refuting this statement of the Times the paper says that the editor of the Times should now show in what respects the Indians are not on a par with other self-governing kingdoms. So far as their bravery is concerned they are giving proofs of their bravery in the battle-field. So far as examinations are concerned when other nationalities that compete with them put down their pens on the tables and leave the room, the Indians used their pens on paper with such effect that they get their share of first and second class medals.

The paper says that it has already written much about the question of "arms." Mr. Basu as well delivered an enthusiastic speech in connection therewith. The paper concludes with the remark that Mr. Basu has discharged his responsible duty in a very efficient manner. It sincerely congratulates the President of the Congress and at the same time complains against the lack of courage of the Muslim League.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD JANUARY 1915.

No. 4 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration

(k) General.

The Komagata Maru enquiry report.

8. Referring to the report of the Committee of Inquiry regarding the Komagata Maru affair, the Hindu, of the 20th January, writes:--"The Committee of Inquiry, while finding every one of the suggestions not proved, nor based on any appreciable evidence, have still thought fit to countenance them by vague suggestions against Gurdit Singh and the residents of Vancouver which appear to us hardly borne out by the evidence they have adverted to................Gurdit was a normal type of Sikh emigrant to the East Indies and China, who had returned to India between 1909 and 1913. No records of anything to his prejudice during this period could be produced before the Committee. Yet, strangely enough, they write:-'"We are informed that in 1912, he was before the criminal courts when he was bound down to keep the peace, but we have not been able to verify this statement.' A case before a criminal court in 1912 seems to us the easiest thing to verify and in the absence of such verification, we do not think it was

right that this unverified information should have been mentioned.........The vessel was chartered on the 24th March 1914, through a German shipping agent at Hong Kong. This is the only solitary, slender fact on which has been built the stupendous fabric of the German plot and German support which was stated to underlie this voyage..............But there are said to be Indian revolutionaries in Vancouver and Germany, and this is sufficient for the Committee to put these entirely unconnected beliefs and facts and to state them as 'suspicious circumstances.' Nor do we think that the Committee have had any substantial grounds for thinking that disloyalty or sedition was actively promoted among the emigrants during the voyage by Gurdit Singh or others, if we exclude the stray circulation of anarchical pamphlets found in some places; but the Committee wish to be tender to those who have urged the contrary and they observe that he must have had 'even at that time considerable sympathy with the American revolutionary movement'. In the absence of proof of acts, this belief of the Committee as to Gurdit Singh's sympathies seems to us entirely conjectural and untenable."

In a further article on this subject, the Hindu, of the 22nd January, says:--"It is unnecessary to refer to other facts all of which, as disclosed in the report, will, we trust, be carefully perused by our readers. They will then be in a position to say whether these unfortunate Komagata Maru emigrants were not more sinned against than sinning and whether, if some of the many palpable errors and injudicious action have been avoided, the unfortunate occurrence--at any rate, much of its disastrous consequences--might not have been averted."

11. In reviewing the book on the Passive Resistance movement, issued by Indian Opinion, a journal of Natal, the Hindu, of the 23rd January, says:--"It is not correct to say that Indians have obtained all that they wanted. There still remain other and serious grievances such as the denial of full rights of trading, prevention of inter-Provincial migration and refusal to permit Indians to own landed property. It will be, therefore, the duty of the Government of India to see that it is necessary, in the interests of the dignity and prestige of India and her people, that no scheme of reciprocity tolerates the continuance of such oppressive distinctions between one class of His Majesty's subjects and another, and acquiesces in the sense of security from interference which one strong Colony, though it heaps insults on weaker people, now feels because it is a part of the Empire."

Indians in South Africa.

41. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 8th January, says that the Under Secretary in his speech said that "India has not only sent an army but has also taken the burden of its expenditure on its shoulders. By this it has placed England under a debt of obligation. For which England will strengthen the bonds of its relations with the country and will make India as a councillor and partner in its affairs."

Speech of the Under Secretary of State for India.

These are the words from the mouth of a highly responsible officer. Perhaps this means that Indians will be granted some powers in affairs. It should not be interpreted that India will have to do anything with the affairs of England; when the Indians are

granted self-government then it would be considered that they have power. Otherwise no addition can be made to their present powers. High officers in the House of Commons admit that when India has acted loyally and faithfully it should also be treated likewise, otherwise it would look awkward and the good treatment of England would be eclipsed.

The paper refers to the defensive attitude adopted by Mr. Forbes and Mr. Keir Hardie and says these gentlemen have always been advocating the cause of India and have, owing to their enthusiastic speeches, made India grateful.

The relatives of the Indian sepoys killed are in a bad state and are starving. Nothing has yet been done for the widows and orphans. Mr. Keir Hardie asked a question about this. The Under Secretary said that an answer would be given after consideration. Had Mr. Keir Hardie not been in Parliament the poor would have died. Mr. Keir Hardie has done an act by which our hearts have become attached and grateful to him; we are unable to repay him.

The paper prays to God for Mr. Keir Hardie and awaits a reply from the Under Secretary.

67. The Hindu Nesan, of the 13th January, and the Islamia Prasanga Nesan of the 17th January,

The Arms Act.

dwell at length upon the difficulties arising from the existence of the Arms Act, and say that this may be repealed now at any rate, as it does not serve the purpose for which it was orginally intended.

68. Referring to the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Indian, of the 16th January, writes:-From what Lord Kitchener says in England and from the intention of the authorities in India, it appears that they are not for increasing the Indian army. If what the English papers say regarding the valour of the Indian sepoys is true, we do not know why the Indian army should not be increased. We are led to think that the Englishmen do not like to give full freedom to India.

The last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

When the editors of vernacular newspapers are always friendly towards the Government, why should they be looked upon with suspicion? If the minor officials go beyond their limit now and then, does it follow from this that the editors are disloyal? The rulers should have confidence in the ruled, and if the latter too recognise it, there will be no necessity for the Press Act. Newspapers are most necessary if the people who have no power in their hands are to live without any trouble; and the statesmen should note that, if these papers are crippled and made powerless, the people cannot live peacefully.

74. The Andhrapatrika, of the 15th January, quotes from the opinion of a critic: "There are two departments of autocracy in India--the Anglo-Indian community is one and the Congress is the other; the latter is more despotic," and remarks that it is an extreme view. The paper also quotes the remark of

The National Congress.

the Karnatapatrika that, though the Congress has been undoubtedly discussing the problems concerning the well-being of the public from the standpoint of public good, it is not so democratic in its delibera-tions and methods of work as it professes to be.

The National Congress.

[The Andhrapatrika, of the 15th January, in a leader on the Congress, says:--The Mahratta discusses the aims and methods of the non-conventionists in one of its leaders, and declares that they in no way yield to those of the conventionists in point of being constitutional. The reply of Mr. Tilak to the reference of Mrs. Annie Besant about the charges levelled against him in the dark precludes all suspicion that the methods of the non-conventionists may be open to objection. Their goal, like that of the conventionists, is self-government under the British suzerainty, and they are at one with the conventionists in almost all points. The aims of neither party can [illegible]eved without a union of both. We appeal to the Secretaries to the All-India Committee to see that the sub-committee appointed for the purpose meets soon, and that a united Congress assembles next time.

The Komagata Maru incident.

76. The Andhrapatrika, of the 16th January, in a leader on the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the Komagata Maru affair, remarks that Lord Hardinge deserves the praise of the whole of India for having with his usual peace-loving nature accepted the views of the committee, and ordered the release of the persons arrested in that connection, and hopes that this will conclude the episode of the Komagata Maru.

78. The Andhraprakasika, of the 16th January, refers, among others, to statements made in a work published in the "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad, that the Congress party and the Vernacular Press have been bribed by the Germans into exciting discontent among the people against the British Government. The paper repudiates the charge and suggests that the All-India Congress Committee should launch a prosecution for libel against the press and the publisher.

A curious statement.

81. The Andhrapatrika, of the 20th January, reproduces in Telegu in its editorical columns, the reply of the Mahratta to the question "What are constitutional methods of political agitation?" occurring in connection with the letter about the Congress of Professor V.G. Kale addressed to the editor. The reply contains:--"The methods adopted by these (the non-Conventionists) do not at all differ from those that are considered constitutional at all events. Perhaps, Mr. Kale remembers that while reviewing the methods of the new party at Allahabad in February 1907, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale observed that agitation even in India may embrace methods ranging from the submission of memorials down to passive resistance to the extent of refusing to pay taxes. Will Mr. Kale accept as adapted for India these methods of agitation recognised by Mr. Gokhale as constitutional? We trust that he will give a direct reply to this question without trying to evade."

Constitutional agitation.

102. The Shams-ul-Akbhar, of the 12th January, in a

India and the British Empire.

leader under the heading "India and the British Empire" says that Lord Curzon is known to everybody and his fame of statesmanship and government has spread throughout the world. He is a well-wisher of the British Government and as the world changes so he gets ready to change color. While he was Viceroy of India he made attacks on India, some of the words therein he had to withdraw afterwards. Sometimes he criticised the honesty of the Indians and at others he criticised their ability. But today the same Lord Curzon is very zealous in prasing the Indians. Nobody has anything to say against his ability, his knowledge and his statesmanship but on the evidence of nature we can say that he will become deserving of the highest certificate for experience after a few years. Only the age of a man makes him fit for the purpose and not knowledge and oratory.

There was a time when Lord Curzon sitting in a chamber wanted to set aside the Proclamation of Her Majesty of 1858 and was engaged to wash away the rights of the Indians, but today the same Lord Curzon standing in a meeting of the Trade Association says that the reason why we (the English) have gained the hearts of the people of India is that we have fulfilled all our promises to them. In short such words are proceeding from the mouth of Lord Curzon to verify which his heart alone should be questioned,

The paper proceeds to say that necessity and want are things that convert even tigers into foxes. In

1905 Lord Curzon was different from what he is now. This is due to the fact that owing to his age his experience has increased and if such a Viceroy comes back to India the Indians will represent their objects to him with sincerity.

With these remarks the paper says that at the meeting a fund was established in aid of the Indian Sepoys. The paper thanks Lord Curzon and other members of the fund and prays to God for the grant of success to it.

The paper turning to the Indians exhorts them to hold the skirt of the British Government firmly, telling them that their greatness, their honour and their peace depend on it alone. Let your hearts not ... and let your loyalty not be eclipsed ... se rumours of Germany. You are British ... e British Government has made love of ... abit and in the dispensation of justice ... ave regard to nationality or religion. ... ect such religious freedom from others. To ... a Government should be regarded as a duty. In... s should enter into Volunteer Corps and should thus give complete proof of their loyalty.

105. In a leader expressing its gratitude to Lord Hardinge for the compliment that he paid to the Press in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Andhrapatrika, of the 13th January, remarks:- It is a matter for regret that the Indian Press sh..ld be subjected to all possible repressive laws, .o much so that the world may be misled into the b.lief that it is faulty. The Indian public will be greatly benefited and feel very grateful if, as a r.sult of the liberal policy of Lord Hardinge and .. complimentary

The Press Act.

opinion regarding it, the Indian Press is liberated from undue restraints.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

No. 5 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

The Indian Public Services Commission.

4. In a leader on this subject, the Hindu, of the 28th January, says:- "It is understood that the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India are at present preparing their first report. All the Indian Members of the Commission and Sir Valentile Chirol are, however, now in India, and it may be presumed that the final draft will not be decided upon till April or May next, when it is expected that most of the Members of the Commission will meet in England for this purpose..................The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, we learn, intends leaving for England in March, and this opportunity, we desire, should be availed of, to convene meetings of the Commission, so that the various aspects of the question of larger employment of Indians may be considered thoroughly, in the light of the new issues that the war has given rise to................The magnificent spirit of devotion to the Empire, the spontaneous outburst of loyalty to the Throne and the magnanimous help in men, money and material, offered by India in this great crisis, have naturally made a profound impression in

the minds of even those Englishmen who are constitutionally incapable of believing anything well of India....... ....Apart from definite attempts to chalk out the precise way in which the status of India will be raised, it is disingenuous to belittle the hopes that have been roused by the spontaneous expressions of gratitude in England or to explain away the significant statements of statesmen who ought to be presumed to know what they were talking about. We are aware of the inglorious part that an English member of the Commission has already taken in this nefarious attempt to minimise the importance of India's participation in the war; but there have been such silly outbursts in the past, and there will be such croakings in the future from a handful of men whose outlook on life and whose comprehension of their own responsibilities are of the flimsiest character. But we are anxious that the Members of the Public Services Commission should realise, in a full measure, the nature of this tremendous change that has come over the present situation and attach, to the recent utterances of responsible Englishmen, the importance they rightly deserve............... It is absolutely necessary, under the circumstances, that the Commissioners should appreciate this remarkable fact and make such recommendations as regards the position of Indians in the public services of their own country as will not only satisfy Indian aspirations, but reflect the regard, the esteem and the brotherly feeling of Great Britain towards the people of this great country. It is unnecessary to

prognosticate the evil consequences that will flow if the Commission recommend any illiberal proposals for adoption; but there can be no question as to the deep feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent that will be aroused thereby in this country, a condition of things which, in the bargain, will endanger the extremely cordial relations that now subsist and place the Government of Great Britain in an awkward predicament, not of their choice."

6. The Hindu, of the 29th January, observes:--"One of the important tasks which the British Government shall have to apply themselves to at the end of the war is a free, frank and friendly talk with the Colonies where the most vigorous and unrighteous restrictions are maintained on British Indian subjects...............We believe that the Viceroy has now been placed in possession of the Indian view of the question that there could be true and complete reciprocity only if it implies perfect equality of treatment, and that an arrangement by which India consents to have the number of persons emigrating to each Colony limited, as His Excellency proposed, would be an ignoble surrender of the rights of Indians as citizens of the Empire, having in it no elements of reciprocity whatsoever............On account of the disabilities imposed on Indians their number in Canada has now dwindled to about 4,500 and one of the heartless measures against which protests and appeals have in vain been made is the total exclusion of women, rendering it impossible

Indians in the Colonies.

for the settlers to join their wives and children, and this grievance remains unremedied to this day. The Japanese and Chinese immigrants, against whom no such highhanded measures could be adopted, because they belong to other countries, enjoy absolute freedom in this matter, besides the right of entry of these people is regulated by treaties between Canada and those countries. The committee point out that there is a feeling among the Indians that this ill-treatment of and the denial of rights to them by the Colonies is influenced by the idea that the Government of India, being subordinate to the Imperial Government, finds itself unable to protect the rights of Indians..............The Colonies are well aware of the immunity they enjoy because of this reason and of the further fact that, if they were independent States, the British Government would know how to enforce the claims of Indians and protect their interests, even if a recourse to arms were necessary. The Imperial Government, however, have been following a policy of meek submission to Colonial prejudice that even other nations such as Portugal and the United States have begun to imitate the Colonies and impose humiliating restrictions on Indians, and well does the Congress Committee say of the effect of this dismal policy--though, however, the reasoning is not obviously complete--that England could scarcely protest against such discriminating legislation, having permitted such a course in its own Colonies, with the result that, while Indians were the outcastes of the Empire till

some years ago, they are now the outcastes of the world............His Excellency the Viceroy said in September last: 'India has her rights, but equally have the Colonies.' We would say that the Colonies have their rights, but equally has India hers, and urge on the Government of India to persevere in maintaining these rights in fair weather and foul. The war, however, has been a harbinger of good, so far as the feeling of the devotion to the Empire which it has brought out in all parts of the Empire is concerned. And it is the fervent hope of Indians that the Colonies will perceive the essential righteousness of the claim made by India to be treated, in all respects, as an integral, self-respecting part of that Empire."

India and the war.

28. The Indian, of the 20th January, says:-Tho[illegible] the majority of the English papers agree in thinking that the condition of India will be far better after the end of this war than what it is now, there are some papers which say that India should not be allowed to improve her position merely on account of the war. English statesmen do not want to commit themselves in any way and are therefore very guarded in their statements. However this may be, India is determined to attain her past glory. This desire of hers is not a new one. The result of the Russo-Japanese war infused a new spirit into all eastern countries and from that time India has become disgusted with her degraded condition. Though this idea was gradually gaining ground, the enemies of India began to question the capabil[illegible] and even the loyalty of her people. The [illegible] war has

practically given an opportunity for the ~~people and the~~ Indians to belie this accusation. The outburst of loyalty on the part of the people and the valour shown by the Indian troops at the frond have gagged the mouths of those, who were against any improvement in the condition of India and the English statesmen should realise this and see that India is a help to the Empire and not a burden to it.

The return of Mr. M. Gandhi to India.

31. The Islamia Prasanga Neasn, of the 20th January, republishes the article appearing under this heading in the Swadesamitran of Madras, of the 12th January, and reported on in page 167 of the weekly newspaper report No. 3.

The meaning of India's loyalty.

32. In a lengthy article under this heading, the Hindu Nesan, of the 23rd January, says that India's supreme loyalty at the present time, when great distress prevails everywhere on account of the war, is based upon the promise of Queen Victoria to place India on an equal position with the colonies, and that the present war should be considered as a God-send in a way, inasmuch as the Indians have now been given an opportunity of showing their loyalty to the British Throne, and of dispelling the suspicion, lurking in the minds of some of the Englishmen, that the Indians might prove dangerous to them if they were given arms.

The Congress.

34. In a leader on the Congress, the Sasilekha, of the 22nd January, says:- Beyond bringing infamy

to India by their unconstitutional acts, we cannot think of anything remarkable achieved by the Extremist party in India. They accept the ideal of self-government for India within the British Empire, but do not definitely declare the methods whereby they are going to compass their end. To submit memorials to the Government, they stigmatise as mendicant policy which they would fain spurn. They want to threaten the Government and gain their object but the Government is proof against their threats. Many a young man that has listened to their counsels ended their lives at the gallows, or are rotting in prisons or undergoing transportation. The Extremists are, nevertheless, past-masters in the art of fault-finding. They say that the Congress is but a three day's feast. Could they manage it better in their own day? It is, however, a fact that the Congress wants a sound organisation to steadily carry on its work. The organisation must be supplied and worked by an order of workers to be newly created and styled "the servants of the Congress" after the manner of the "servants of India."

India's riches and additional taxes.

35. With reference to the remark of the Englishman about the riches of India in connection with the additional taxation to be imposed on India for the maintenance of increased army, the Andhraprakasika, of the 23rd January, observes:--Unfriendly critics of India, like the editor of the Englishman, often falsely speak of the riches of India. Those that view the affairs of India with an impartial eye cannot but be impressed with India's poverty resulting from

the heavy taxation, the decline of indigenous industries, the flooding of the markets with articles of foreign manufacture, and the drain consequent on foreigners returning from India laden with their earnings here. The paper remarks that additional taxes should not be imposed except under circumstances of extreme necessity, and that even in such a contingency, the incidence of such taxes should be limited to the circle of those who can bear them.

38. The Andhrapatrika, of the 26th January, quotes,

The liberty of the press.

from the Bombay Chronicle, a comment questioning the wisdom of the Government in suppressing the Comrade, and condemning their policy in regard to the press involved in that act.

39. The Andhrapatrika, of the 26th January, refers

The Indian Civil Service.

in its editorial columns to the remark of the Indiaman (?) "Never since the assumption of the government of India by Queen Victoria, has there been a lack of candidates for the Indian Civil Service as at present. It is enough if the report of the Public Service Commission provides for meeting this want," and observes:--The Indiaman does not definitely explain its idea, but we may guess that it indicates that the Indians must be largely admitted into posts set apart for the I.C.S. men. It stands to reason that, if the Indian is by some reason or other precluded from Military Service, he may be admitted to high posts in Civil Service. It remains to be seen whether this will be done now at least when th
is a want of Englishmen for these posts.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH FEBRUARY 1915.

No. 6 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

Indian Civil Servants and the war.

4. The Indian Patriot, of the 3rd February, has the following:--"The increase of salary given to Civil Servants on a time scale with a view to alleviating the hardship resulting from unsatisfactory conditions of promotion, apart from the loss of officiating promotions due to the general embargo on leave which has been separately provided, is very rightly questioned on principle and as a matter of expediency ....If Civil Servants cannot agree to forego their leave in a time of war without claiming compensation, all that one can say is that they do not display any high patriotism which others can imitate. One does not know what further sacrifices the country will have to make hereafter if the war continues as it seems likely, and what further taxation may have to be imposed; and in the face of this, it is not very edifying to see people who ought to set an example acting so selfishly."

The loyalty of the Indians.

40. The Vidyabhanu, of the 25th January, is ve pleased to lear paper published

Guiana that 600 Indian immigrants went to a British Commander and asked him to enlist them in the army and that some of them even gave their bank books and documents to him with the request that they might be deposited with the Governor and that, if they should die in the battlefield, their savings might be made over to the Government. The Vidyabhanu says that, wherever the Indians may go, they will not lose the rare qualities characteristic of them.

English officials and the Indians.

44. In writing at length upon this subject, the Swadesamitran, of the 28th January, says that His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Mr. Dadhabhoy Naoroji and His Excellency Lord Pentland's visit to the Indian National Congress held in Madras in December last, show that the spirit of reserve of English officials in India is gradually diminishing, and hopes that this spirit will completely vanish in the long run.

Loyalty.

45. The Muslim Dutan, of the 30th January, proclaims its policy as follows:- Our doctrine is that we should obey the King and his laws with as much respect as we show to God who is the Creator and Protector of all and the scriptures proclaimed by Him.

This paper then says that the loyalty of the Indians has now risen beyond all bounds, and that they are now assisting the Allies in the just war which Britain had to enter into much against her will and observes:--It is a matter of regret for all In

Indians

especially the Muslims, that in this great war the Turks, instead of joining our British Government, have joined our enemies. It is however clear that Turkey did not do so intentionally and that she might have been duped by Germany and forced by her to act in this manner.

The Muslim Dutan, of the 30th January, warns the Indians against the German emissaries in India who are attempting to make the Indians swerve from their loyalty to the British, and concludes the article with a prayer for the British supremacy and His Majesty King George's long life.

46. The Swadesamitran, of the 30th January, says:-

The British Colonial Minister on India.

In a speech delivered in a certain place in London, Mr. Harcourt, the British Colonial Minister, praised our warriors and Rajas. We have not received any telegram to show whether he spoke about the loyalty of our middle classes. The present state of mind of the Indians is only based on the conduct of the middle classes. He then spoke highly of the pecuniary help given to England by Ceylon and other small countries. We do not know whether he made any reference to the crores of rupees sent out from India; but he said that the Indians might have rebelled if the English had not placed their trust in them as their fellow-subjects. We did not know that before this war, the British Ministers were conducting the administration of India, with entire confidence in the people. We are gratified at the British saying that they are trusting us after the beginning of this war, and we hope that this will continue after the close of the war and do us much good.

50. In advocating a united Congress next December in Bombay, the Andhra-patrika, of the 28th January, says:--There is no reason to fear that the Nationalists will make a row in the Congress. Nothing can be done without mutual confidence. We hope that our leaders will give up all unnecessary fears, sink all their minor differences, and have an eye on the future well-being of the country.

The Congress.

The Desabhimani, of the 31st January, sees no difference between the aims of the Conventionalists and the Nationalists, the goal of both being self-government for the Indians within the British Empire; but the Bombayites, it says, are doing immense harm to the country by refusing to admit the Nationalists into the Congress being encouraged in their antagonism towards Mr. Tilak by Messrs. Mehta and Gokhale. Union among the Indians being indispensable for the welfare of the country, the Congress leaders, suggests the paper, should avail themselves of every opportunity to bring about such a union.

The Congress.

67. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 21st January, in a leader writes as under:--At this critical time the people have declared their loyalty and devotion in such a manner as has melted the hearts of the highest authorities and so they have chan[ged] their opinion as regards this country. But th[e] Statesman has not done so, perhaps its heart [is] stone.

The Calcutta Statesman and the people of India.

The Statesman writing of the help given by India says that it has not given more than two-thirds of the daily expenses of the war, and, as to the demand of self-government by India, the Statesman says that loyalty has no connection with self-government.

The Shams refers to the above remarks of the Statesman and observes that in the Bible Jesus Christ says: "Every thing has some price attached to it; while this is the case, what is the price of life?" This query signifies that even the whole world is nothing when compared with life. Many Indian sepoys have been killed in the battle-field and the price of their lives has been estimated in a very good manner. South Africa has always proved itself to be a seditious country and yet the grant of self-government to it was considered reasonable, but such a grant to India is perhaps not reasonable because India is loyal. If this is what is meant by the Statesman, it is as it were, inducing the people to become seditious. The Shams asks the Statesman to believe that India will never be so. The question of self-government is a private question and has often been mooted by the people. Perhaps the Statesman, with a view to obtain a reward, does not like that they should get it.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH FEBRUARY 1915.

No. 7 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(d) Education.

Female education and Missionaries.

1. In commenting on the proposal to start a Missionary College for Women in Madras, the Hindu, of the 13th February, says:--"We are emphatically of the opinion that there is no necessity for such a college, that the Senate should not recommend its affiliation and that Government should abstain from helping it pecuniarily. The number of girls that desire to undergo a course of instruction in colleges is growing, but very limited, and we do not think that, for a long time to come, there will be any necessity for a second institution, because the Government College could provide all the places for which there will be a demand. It is, moreover, proper that Government should concentrate their attention on the College which they have established and equip it in an up-to-date fashion. The money which is at their disposal for girls' education is limited, ~~serious~~ and it is not prudent that they should fritter it away. But there is a more serious objection against Government recognising the Missionary College, and that is the responsibility which they owe

to the people of the country in maintaining strict neutrality in their religious affairs. In the Missionary College, instruction in the Christian religion will form a prominent part, just as it does in the numerous boys' and girls' schools, and the general character of the teaching will incline towards filling the immature minds of girls, at the most impressionable period of their lives, with religious opinions opposed to their own, and the influence thus exercised would prove to be quite serious in time. The Government have all alone pursued a most objectionable policy in allowing the Christian religion to be taught compulsorily in institutions managed by them, and thus giving rise to a breach of religious neutrality. The influence exercised by Missionary bodies on Government has been so powerful as to make them turn a deaf ear to the demand for a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code on the part of the X. Hindu community and the impression is gaining ground that the educational policy is more and more allowed to be directed by Missionary bodies to the detriment of Indian interests. There may or may not be sufficient ground for such an impression, but it is undoubted that certain recent acts of Government have tended to strengthen the apprehension we have referred to.

....................The unwisdom of allowing Hindu girls, in all stages of education, to be influenced by the followers of an alien religion is apparent. Indian enterprise in the field of education has not been particularly encouraging in the past, and necessity compels Hindu parents in many places to send their girls to schools, even though they are managed by Christians. But the Government who claim

to follow a policy of strict religious neutrality, should not adopt the policy of subsiding such schools as compel the pupils to listen to discourses and lessons on the Christian religion, and denunciations, sometimes of a revolting character, of their own. This policy is properly speaking not in furtherance of maintaining strict neutrality in religious affairs, but in the active assistance of a propaganda which is repugnant to the feelings and inimical to the interests of the bulk of the people. The Government cannot, so long as they pursue this partial and unjustifiable attitude, justly claim any considerable credit for their interest in female education."

The Indian National Congress.

8. In a leader under the heading "The Congress Principles and Methods," The Indian Patriot, of the 10th February, remarks:--"Mrs. Besant's efforts to bring about a compromise having failed, and she having said so, Mr. Tilak has now published his statement, and disclaims responsibility for the failure which he throws on Mrs. Besant. The latter wanted Mr. Tilak to declare his methods, and in reply he publishes his statement. We do not know if Mrs. Besant is satisfied with this: but we take it, and we think we are entitled to do so, that we have reached the last stage of the negotiations, and that there is nothing further to be done except for the Congress party to determine whether it ought to welcome "the extreme nationalists' into the Congress on the terms they lay down. Though Mr. Tilak has not stated so, the only possible inference from what he has said is that he means, if he comes back to the Congress, to revive the methods which he pursued in the years 1906 and 1907..................We cannot say whether

Mrs. Besant still thinks it will serve any useful purpose to revive the negotiations which she has dropped. If she does not, and if nobody else follows up the negotiations, Mr. Tilak and his followers will 'stand out and may have to organise a National League on their own lines and carry on their work independent of the Congress.' In the face of this clear statement of the position by Mr. Tilak himself, we should think it improper for him to complain that 'the compromise was made impossible owing to the secret and confidential communication sent by a Bombay Conventionist...............Mr. Tilak himself admits that his methods are not the methods of the Congress, and that he aims at creating a majority in the Congress to support his methods; and he cannot complain if the Congress is not willing of its own action to enable him, by the surrender of its position, to dominate the Congress...........Now that the country has understood the position, will it not be better on the whole to leave Mr. Tilak and the Congress separate? It is necessary to point out that except with Mr. Tilak there is no difficulty. In no other province of India have the 'extreme Nationalists' as Mr. Tilak ~~exercises~~ calls them, felt any difficulty in joining the Congress under its present constitution and rules...............It is only in the Deccan, where Mr. Tilak exercises influence, that there is a school of politicians who insist upon conditions which, to our mind, at any rate, seems impossible. And we do not believe that the advent of this party, with its methods of boycott and obstruction and consistent hostility to Government, can ever conduce to peaceful co-operation ....

For peace and quietness' sake, let us remain apart. Let Mr. Tilak work for the country as he thinks best; and let the Congress work on its own lines."

The English rule and the Indians.

40. The Mahajana Mitran, of the 25th January, enumerates the benefits which the Indians have been enjoying under the English rule and prays for the success of His Majesty King George V in all his undertakings.

The Congress.

41. The Swadesamitran, of the 6th February, writes:- The India, a Congress paper published in London, complains that only a very few messages were received from Reuter about the proceedings of the Indian National Congress recently held in Madras and therefore republishes certain telegrams which appeared in other papers. We do not know whether these telegrams were really sent from India or whether they were manufactured in London itself. One of these says that when His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the Congress, he altered the programme of the Congress and moved a resolution expressing the loyalty and confidence of the Indians in the British rule. The statement that Lord Pentland himself moved this resolution is false. This rumour, however, shows what opinion certain people have of the Congress. We think that unless the rules of the Congress are modified and the Nationalist party is also admitted into it, a doubt may arise in the long run as to whether the Congress is conducted by non-official Indian leaders or by officials.

49. The Sasilekha, of the 5th February, publishes a letter from the pen of a correspondent on

The Indian administration.

the subject of Indian administration, which concludes with the following:--The system of Indian administration needs to be changed. There must be somebody exercising control over this Government. In the Congress meeting held at Allahabad in 1888, the President, Mr. George Yule, said:--The Indian administration is not in the hands of the Government of India or in those of the Secretary of State for India. The controlling authority lies solely in the Parliament. But the Parliament does not exercise it to India's advantage.

The Prime Minister and the other Members of the Cabinet do not heed the words of the Secretary of State for India. The Secretary of State for India and his Council can do harm to India but no good. The Indians themselves should be vested with the power to administer their own country. In his despatch to the Secretary of State in August 1911, Lord Hardinge stated that the administration of the several Provinces should be left in the hands of the people, and that the Viceroy should exercise supervision over all the Provinces. Unless such a change takes place, India cannot be happy.

62. The Hindu Nesan, of the 6th February, says:- In a case in which one Madan Mohan Lal of

The Press Act.

Bombay was charged with the possession of three cases

of types and some tins of ink, without giving a proper declaration according to the Press Act, a magistrate of that town decided that the accused should pay a fine of Rs.200/- or, in default, should undergo simple imprisonment for a term of six months. We think that the provisions of the Press Act should be so modified as to give no room for any doubt as to the circumstances under which these declarations should be made. According to the decision given by the magistrate in this case, even a merchant dealing in types, inks, etc., may be prosecuted.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20th FEBRUARY '15.

No. 8 of 1915.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

Sir Valentine Chirol's visit to India.

7. The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 10th February, has the following:- "A correspondent suggests that Sir Valentine Chirol has come to India on a mission of peace. As the author of Indian Unrest who made a psychological study of the Indian mind from the Government House at Simla and proclaimed to an astonished world, the root-causes of the seditionist movement, he has come to see if the war has uprooted the Indian peril and what may be the just recompense which may be given for Indian Loyalty. We are told that the Secretary of State has specially deputed him to sound, we wonder if with a plummet, the depth of Indian loyalty so that the recommendations of the Public Services Commission may be varied accordingly. The story is inherently improbable................ ....Perhaps he is here to write another book, 'India in Rest,' and is gathering materials from the Secretariat at Delhi!"

12. The Indian Patriot, of the 16th February, writes:--"Mr. Tilak has sent us his statement

The Indian National Congress.

which we print in another column, containing "a connected version of the whole story" of the compromise that failed. This is intended as a reply to Mr. Gokhale's statement published in these columns on Thursday last, and to Mrs. Besant's account published in the New India. This reply was hardly necessary after the statement by Mr. Tilak published in the Mahratta and re-printed by us on last Tuesday. After that statement, Mr. Tilak cannot fairly ask the public to believe that Mr. Gokhale has stabbed him behind his back........ ....The ideals of both parties, said Mr. Tilak, are the same; 'the difference lies in the methods adopted by them for the goal.' Mrs. Besant asked plainly what his methods are, and Mr. Tilak has not yet given a straight answer to this question.......................Mr. Gokhale quoted extracts from Mr. Tilak's speeches. These Mr. Tilak disposes of by saying that they are 'some detached extracts from the newspaper reports of my speech made years ago.' If he does not now hold those opinions, let him say so; and let him further answer Mrs. Besant's straight question 'what are his methods?" Instead of doing this, he goes about complaining of Mr. Gokhale having written behind his back to the President of the Congress and having thus prejudiced him and the compromise.................. And now in order to prolong a fruitless controversy he asks Mr. Gokhale to publish his confidential letters

on his own responsibility. We hope Mr. Gokhale will do nothing of the kind. Before he does so, Mr. Tilak ought to give a reply to Mrs. Besant's question, and must declare what his methods are which differ from the methods of the Moderates. Before this is stated beyond mistake, it is perfectly useless to prolong the controversy. The key to the whole situation is in Mr. Tilak's hands. As we have repeatedly said, we have always formed our opinion of Mr. Tilak's methods from his ~~won-e~~ own speeches; and his statement now published in the Mahratta does not a whit modify his previous declarations which are covered by it."

Writing on this subject, the Wednesday Review, for the week ending 17th February, says:- "No man is indispensable, not even Mr. Tilak, and, we do not see why law-abiding politicians like Mr. Gokhale should be at such pains to explain their attitude towards the perfectly unnecessary efforts of some people to bring about what is called a united Congress. The Congress has gone on since the Surat split, and we dare say it will go on in spite of the secession of the extremist section, rather because of it. It is quite sickening to read lengthy apologies by leaders whose good faith nobody who is anybody has questioned, as if the keeping aloof of a single individual was a calamity so big that a whole people should weep over it................We do not hesitate to say that all talk about a united Congress is mischievous in the extreme and it is surely wrong to try to bring about a union between those who

believe that the British rule is essential to India for her peaceful progress, and those who do not want its permanence."

14. Writing on this subject the Hindu, of the 20th February, says:--"It is with the deepest sorrow that we have to announce the painful intelligence of the death which occurred at Poona last night, of the Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Gokhale, C.I.E. It would be difficult to estimate the shock and the grief which our countrymen all over the land would feel at what is nothing less than a national calamity to them....... ....By his premature and most lamented death, our late eminent countryman has left a void in the ranks of our publicists which it would be hard to fill for many a long year. He was a patriot of an exalted type. His talents and virtues, and his services to his motherland were of a pattern which is rare in the annals of this country, and which have made his name appear in shining and ineffaceable letters in the history of modern India.............. We cannot to-day find time to dwell upon all the various activities in the career of our eminent countryman. The Servants of India Society, Poona, the movement on behalf of Elementary Education in India, the South African Indian Liberation movement, all bear the impress of his great personality and inspiring force. His selfless devotion to his country, his unflinching and splendid work on behalf of his countrymen afford an example to the young men of the land such as can be supplied by the life and work by no other worker, and Mr. Gokhale's ardent desire to rear up a body of disinterested men for public

work can best be fulfilled by talented Indians taking to a task similar to that which Mr. Gokhale so nobly fulfilled and illustrated."

The Indian Patriot, of the 20th February, observes:--"Throughout India, the sad news of the death of the Hon'ble Gopal Krishna Gokhale will be received with deep, unutterable grief. No man is dearer to Indians and to India in all the world than Mr. Gokhale. Every man, woman and child in India will be weighed down with grief to-day..... ....The Indian mind feels to-day a blank despair at the sudden extinction of a dazzling light of hope and strength. Will it be possible to repair this loss?

The name of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will go down in the History of India as the first and foremost of men whose life was given to the work of elevation of the country.........................His was the devotion to duty, his the enthusiasm for a cause, his the statesmanlike foresight that will stand out as examples of the highest order ever placed before a ~~place.~~ people. He entered into his great work with a will, and after careful preparation which easily marked him out as superior to any living public man. His career in the Viceroy's Legislative Council will for every remain as the highest ideal for any Indian patriot to follow. By his study, his powers of marshalling figures, his searching scrutiny of the budget, his remarkable knowledge of what European countries have done, his courageous advocacy of what this country, at the present time, ought to do, all endowed his utterances with an importance and weight acknowledged with enthusiasm even by the driest

bureaucrat. He was the one towering personality in India that shone like a lighthouse these last many years, the ideal patriot who for ever had the progress of the people at heart..............The hearty co-operation with the Government brought to Mr. Gokhale the evil opinion of that extreme school to whom friendship with the official was incompatible with patriotism. Mr. Gokhale was also harassed at one time by the extreme section of the officials to whom any whisper of patriotism or nationalism meant, if not sedition, something on its border...............England heard him, whenever he was there, with the respect and authority due to his acknowledged position as leader. He was treated by the South African Government with the honour that could have fallen only to the Prime Minister of England--Mr. Gokhale was to Mr. Botha, the representative of the millions in India, and his views were heard with great respect. To the peoples outside India, Mr. Gokhale was the one figure standing for all that meant for progress in India. He was the ideal Indian patriot. To no Indian before ever fell the role that fell to Mr. Gokhale, of being the accredited man of three hundred millions of people."

48. Referring to the attempts of Mts. Annie Besant to establish a Parliament in Madras on the same lines as the British Parliament in London, the Swadesamitran of the 13th February, observes:- There is no doubt that, by the existence of such a society, the leaders of the people will get training

The Madras Parliament.

in public spirit and gain the experience necessary for conducting public affairs. But this Parliament is not what is necessary for the progress of our nation. It is important that men should be found and properly trained for serving the nation in several ways. Thousands of young men are wanted for serving the people in political, sanitary, social and other matters; and the elderly men should be ready to lead these youths. If the elderly men, who are trained in the Madras Parliament proposed to be started by Mrs. Besant, realise their duties to the country and send their young men for this service, her present attempts will be most useful.

The Indian National Congress.

51. Referring to the last meeting of the Indian National Congress at Madras, the Jnana Bhanu, for January, says:--When His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited this Congress, a resolution on the loyalty of the Indians was moved and unanimously passed. The present war has clearly shown whether the Indians are really loyal, or, as some anti-Indians often said, disloyal. There is no doubt that loyalty would have characterised the Congress, even if His Excellency had not been present in it. If any matter calculated to secure the welfare of the public had, therefore, been explained in His Excellency's presence, it would have been much better. The presence of several Government officials and His Excellency the Governor in the Congress is unprecedented, and every one is of opinion that this ~~this~~ is a sign of better times.

52. Under this heading the Hindu Nesan, of the 16th February, writes as follows:--The introduction

India and recruiting.

of Indian troops in the present European war has taught two lessons, namely, the Indian warriors are as efficient as the European warriors, and if the agriculturists in India are given military training, they will make the best soldiers and be able to fight against the Austrians and Germans. Warriors are being selected from different parts of this country. The Military authorities have begun to form ten kinds of regiments in Northern India. The mountaineers in the Punjab and other wild tribes of certain provinces are only selected. Why should the Bengalee youths, who are desirous of fighting, be left out? The Government should not think of sedition in India, but should give military training to all well-built youths and send them to the battlefield. The Indians will then be more loyal to the British Government and do their utmost to make it more and more prosperious.

A military training college should be started in India, and well-built young men belonging to respectable families should be taught the military regulations and tactics. If a college of this kind were in existence in India, the best warriors will be available for being sent to the battlefront at any time during a period of war.

57. The Andhrapatrika, of the 11th February, reproduces the article contributed by Mr. V.K. Bhuta, containing the following observations:--The object of the swadeshi movement was the industrial regeneration of the country; but the Government discouraged it under the mistaken impression that it aimed at preventing the import of European articles, and inciting the people to acts of sedition. But they have now changed their opinion, which is very gratifying to the Indian public. In 1912 the Germans have exported into the British Empire articles valued at 43 crores. If the Government help to direct the ardour and skill of the Indians into proper channels, this drain of Indian money may to some extent be reduced.

Swadeshi.

65. The Andhraprakasika, of the 10th February, agrees with the Indian Social Reformer in remarking that it was most improper, on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Hill, to have in his speech in the Fergusson College compared the Indians to the hostile Germans, especially at a time when His Majesty and others are striving their best to establish the most happy relations between the rulers and the ruled. It hopes that Lord Hardinge, who is regarded as the very incarnation of love and truth, will reprove him for it.

"Incoherent prating."

74. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 2nd February:- Mr. R. Haigue, in commenting on the marginally-noted subject, says that India undertook to defray the expenses of the Indian E[illegible]itionary Force. India's offer although agains[illegible]ct of 1858

The fate of India after the war.

has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty's Government. The number of the force exceeds that of the force furnished by the Colonies. In addition to this India is the only subordinate country that has rendered pecuniary assistance in the war. The reason why Indians were ready to help England with the lives and property was that the time to prove their loyalty had arrived. Indians had been regarded as rebels but, viewed impartially, unrest and revolt are as far apart as the poles.

Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, in her gracious proclamation after the Mutiny, said: We will consider our Indian people as being on equality with our other subjects. His late Majesty King Edward VII and His present Majesty King George have reitereated these words. If carefully examined, however, it will be found that this equality is concealed in a corner. In Canada, New Zealand and Australia and everywhere else the people are allowed to possess arms but poor India cannot have them even for self-protection. The Press Act is so comprehensive that it does not allow of Indians possessing even rusty weapons. Supposing India were invaded what would be the result? If the Emden had effected a landing somewhere and had created a situation like unto the Day of Judgment, the lives of Indians would have been jeopardised. If they possessed arms they could defend themselves. But for each and every assistance they must appeal to Government. The reason alleged is that in India because of the desire for reform unrest has appeared and sedition-mongers are on the watch for an opportu

to stir up trouble. This can be met in this way that revolts are raised in every country in order to obtain reforms, revolt is the country's guide to progress. Indians can ask whether there has not quite recently been restlessness of an irregular and unlawful character in England. Was this not a reflection upon English loyalty? Imperial Conferences are held in London once in every four years but Indians are not permitted to take any part therein.

The "Press Act", "Cotton Duty" and "Transportation without Enquiry" are matters which have greatly weakened the political life of India, and India is looked down upon by the Colonies.

In Natal, whose financial progress is due to Indian labour, Indians cannot be domiciled, and day by day their domestic problems are becoming more and more complicated. In Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Indians are not admitted. The case of Gurdat Singh is regrettable. He chartered a ship named Komagata Maru and wanted to land in British Columbia with two or three men but he was refused permission and so returned much disheartened. These are a few examples of the sufferings of Indians which clearly indicate the reasons of their weakness. They cannot mend matters themselves. There is not a single court to which they can appeal for redress.

The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 5th February, says that while referring to the sentiments and ideas of the Indians a question arises as to what moral effect is produced on England in acknowledging them. England should unreservedly admit her indebtedness to India.

India's readiness to help England has not been prompted by any selfish motives. Such help is a free will gift unhampered by any condition. If India looks for anything it is simply this, that it should be regarded as worthy of your trust. England should grant this desire in the same noble spirit in which she has accepted Indian aid. If India has not hitherto been trusted she should now be trusted. It is quite certain that neither European officials nor Indian Nationalists desire that sweeping changes and reforms should be introduced all of a sudden. It is equally certain that Indians do not deserve that the path of progress should be absolutely blocked. Some think that before India gets self-government she should develop her arts and industries. The pro-posals as regards social and political matters, made in England, are far beyond the needs of India. Such terms have not been imposed on Canada, still an agricultural country, nor on Australia, which is still a mining country. These countries exercise full political and judicial powers.

The Shams says: "The above ideas coincide with our own and we tender Mr. Haigue our hearty thanks for his broad-mindedness and impartiality."

77. The Andhrapatrika, of the 13th February, says:-

The Press Act.

A certain man in Bombay was prosecuted under the Press Act for having in his possession some printing type, some printed matter, and ink plates. The Magistrate being of opinion that these materials were sufficient for hand-printing and that no press was necessary to bring the case under the Act, convict[ed] the accused and fined him, although he had no pr[...]

press with him. It is next to impossible to strike off many copies with the hand. Granting that it is possible, every copying press, and for the matter of that, all carbon paper, can be brought under the purview of the Act. The object of the legislators in framing the Act was, in our opinion, to apply its provisions only to cases in which it is possible to strike off many copies of composed matter by means of a press in a short time. If it were not so, all ordinary business in the country would come to a standstill. The Magistrate's interpretation of the provisions of the Act is rather disastrous. The Press Act already imposes too many restrictions, and if it is interpreted so as to make it apply to all copying presses, there will be no limit to our worry. It is much to be regretted that the Magistrates put a construction upon the laws which they really do not bear. We hope that our representatives in the Legislative Council will draw the attention of Government to this matter.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH FEBRUARY 1915.

No. 9 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration

(k) General.

India and her "Reward."

7. In a leader on this subject, the Hindu, of the 24th February, observes:--"Some amount of perturbation seems to have been caused to a certain section of the Press in England as to the nature of 'the reward' India is to be honoured with as a return for her demonstrations of loyalty and for the help awarded to Great Britain at a time when all her resources were strained to the utmost to meet the Germans.................Either India is a part of the Empire or she is not. If she is entitled to treatment in consonance with her position as a matter of right and not as a matter of favour. There is no question of 'reward' here, India does not want as a reward what she has always claimed as a right............ There has been a good deal of loose talk on this su[illegible]especially in the English Press which have been carefu[illegible] skirt round the subject without wounding anyone'[illegible] susceptibilities. But that will scarcely help to solve the problem. The

condition precedent to a successful attempt at such solution is that the essential principles of the position should be grasped. India has always claimed a certain status in the Empire. She has always argued that to be in the Empire and not of it is an anomalous position. She has claimed her place in the Councils of Empire, claimed a free field for her surplus/ population, claimed for her sons in the Colonies the treatment due to British subjects. These are all claims representing the bare minimum of justice she claims as due to her. It is essential that this fact should not be overlooked when the 'reward' of India is talked about with airy patronage."

8. <u>The India Council.</u> (Second Para)

Writing on this subject, the Hindu, of the 27th February, says:--"The appointment of Sardar Daljit Singh to succeed Sir Krishna Gupta to the Council of India has been received with very general disappointment in the country. It has been stated that even in Delhi official cricles, the news of the appointment was received with surprise but the same official circles seem to have so quickly recoverd from their surprise, as to regard the appointment as a good one. The general belief was that the term of Sir Krishna Gupta was likely to be extended and he would be induced to stay on in England for some time longer; but if he was to vacate his seat and a successor was to be found, we should have expected

the Secretary of State to endeavour to find out, in making a selection, who was best qualified to discharge the duties of the office with efficiency, rather than whose hereditary antecedents and personal amiability and connections, justified recognition by the award of the office to him. Such indeed are the grounds on which the appointment of Sirdar Daljit Singh is sought to be explained...... ....Seeing that the appointment was viewed with surprise in official circles at Delhi, it is clear that it had not been expected there. At whose recommendation and by whose advice did Lord Crewe make it? It cannot be denied that Lord Crewe has in a manner stultified himself by making the present appointment.

9. The late Mr. G.K. Gokhale. (Second paragraph)

Writing on this subject, the Wednesday Review, for the week ending 24th February, says:-Never before have the hastening ills of life exacted of our motherland a heavier or more bitter toll than in snatching away almost without a warning one of the greatest and best loved of her sons. From end to end the country is oppressed by a sense of emptiness and despair which Time alone can soften but not remove. It is hard to realise that the heart which beat till yesterday for the weak and the helpless is still, and the voice whose earnest accents brought joy and hope to millions is silent in the grave. The full measure of the loss may not be gauged just yet when the sense of grief is so fresh and poignant, but

the immensity of it will be borne in upon us with each recurring event with which the beloved name of the departed patriot is so indissolubly linked. Standing so near his grave one would rather recall to mind the charm and magic of his personality which endeared him to the high and the low alike, and which commanded at once their respect and confidence ....The combination of personal morality and political honesty explains the secret of Gokhale's eminence as a public leader. To it was added another trait, rarer still, a spirit of self-sacrifice not imposed upon himself by a passive wave of enthusiasm for a particular cause, but self-sacrifice which stood the test of years, and raised poverty from being an obstacle to public recognition into a title for a nation's homage."

The late Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

48. The Hindu Nesan, of the 20th February, announces, with deep regret, the premature demise of the Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Gokhale, and says that India has not been so fortunate as to have the life of her glorious son spared for a few years more.

The Swadesamitran, of the 20th February, writes as follows on this subject:-It is a fact known to all that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the chief amongst the patriots, has not been keeping good health. It was this ill-health which prevented him from attending the last meeting of the Indian National Congress at Madras. News reaches us that he was suffering from asthma and died at Poona. Which Indian will not be grieved to hear this sorrowful news? India has now. (PTO)

x · lost the son who was her chief support during the time of her weakness. We think that his death at the present juncture is due to India's ill-luck. Young men die while the elders are living. We do not know how Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji will bear to hear this news

(48) second para

*struggling in the midst of several changes. He was the only man fit to fulfil her objects. The Government had a great regard for him. It is only very rarely that India is blessed with such patriotic sons worthy of the regard of even the Government.

49. Writing on the subject of Provincial autonomy, the Sasilekha, of the 16th February, says:-

Provincial autonomy.

On the occasion of the Delhi Darbar, Lord Hardinge spoke in favour of granting greater powers of administration to the provincial Governments, for he had already known the Indians to be profoundly loyal and to possess administrative capacity. The secret of Lord Hardinge's successful administration is his perfect confidence in the Indians. He sent a large portion of the Indian army to the war front. The people and the Princes have vied with one another in helping the British in every way in the present crisis The members of Parliament and others have now begun to suggest that ~~treated~~ India should not be considered as a subordinate country, but should be treated as a part and parcel of the Empire. The President of the Chittoor District Conference discussed what kind of provincial autonomy would be best suited to the Indian Provinces. If his suggestions are adopted, the people will have self-government to some extent. We hope that India will have this boon at the close of the war.

56. Referring to the opinion of the Committe[damaged] that sat upon t[damaged] of t[damaged]

Colonies.

indentured labourers in Trinidad, etc., namely, that the advantages enjoyed by them far outweigh the disadvantages under which they labour, the Andhra-patrika, of the 18th February, exclaims:--Indeed even the slaves in Greece did not lack any comfort!

The late lamented Mr. G.K. Gokhale.

62. The Andhrapatrika, of the 24th February, ~~becomes~~ bemoans the premature death of Mr. G.K. Gokhale, and remarks that in him India has lost the worthiest of her sons. It observes:-In these days when every one considers Government service as the summum bonum of life, Mr. Gokhale has struck out a departure, and set before his country the high ideal of service to one's country. By his saintly life he has won the approbation of both the rulers and the ruled. He had a keen grasp of the financial problems of India, and was ever~~y~~ ready with the best solutions of them. His speeches in the Imperial Legislative Councils were very thoughtful and were characterised by great discrimination and good sense. The great ability which he had shown in formulating the political reforms during the administration of Lord Morley and Lord Minto is well known, as well as the strenuous efforts he had made to bring about a solution of the South African problem. The keen intellect and great independence that he manifested on the Royal Commission are worthy of our praise. The service that he has done to his country by establishing the Society of the Servants of India is inestimable. The Compulsory

Education Bill which he had introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council and his arguments in support of it are a proof of his broad outlook of things. As a teacher, he has imparted liberal education to his countrymen; as an editor, he has disseminated among them liberal ideas and a spirit of independence; both in the Municipal Council and in the Legislative Council, he has devoted his knowledge and wisdom to help the national regeneration of his country. He presided over the deliberations of the National Congress, a position of honour open only to the worthiest sons of India, and when the Government offered to create him a knight he declined the title. He stands without an equal in the history of his country pertaining to his generation. May his saintly life serve as an ideal to all his countrymen that are devoted to the service of their country.

72. Under this heading, the Hindu Nesan, of the 22nd February, writes as follows:--We learn

Dacoities and the Arms Act.

that certain cases of dacoity are occurring in Barisal and in its neighbourhood. The days when the life and property of the people of Bengal were insecure seem to be making their appearance again. What is it that makes the dacoits disobey the law and commit atrocious acts? We think that the liberty which these people enjoy is at the bottom of this. In how many cases have the dacoits been found out and punished? The Policemen are unable to suppress them, and the people, being left helpless, h

suffer much. These dacoits are well aware of these facts and so they are carrying on their work freely. We, therefore, say again that the provisions of the Arms Act should be modified. All people, excepting men of a very low type, are handling political matters according to their intelligence, yet they are loyal and law-abiding. Simply because they think that their country should improve, they should not be refused the privilege of bearing arms. We hope that this refusal will be withdrawn by the authorities at least in future.

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48. (Third Para) Referring to the same subject, the Lokopakari, of the 22nd February, says:- India is now immersed in an ocean of sorrow. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who, as the true son of India, spend the whole of his life in the service of the country, passed away at Poona on Friday night. His departure at the present time is an irreparable loss to our country. India is now struggling in the midst of several changes. He was the only man fit to fulfil her objects. The Government had a great regard for him. It is only very rarely that India is blessed with such patriotic sons worthy of the regard of even the Government.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915

No. 10 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

The India Council.

6. The West Coast Reformer, of the 28th February, observes:--"Universal disappointment and surprise has been caused by Lord Crewe's appointment of Sardar Daljit Singh to be a member of the India Council in London. When the vacancy was announced it was believed that an Indian who has distinguished himself in public life or 'public service'--a man in the public eye-would be, selected for the post, in spite of the fear that he might not be a man of advanced views. But Sardar Daljit Singh has not won a public distinction deserving of the high office."

The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 3rd March, remarks:--"To be frank, Sirdar Daljit Singh's appointment to the India Council in succession to Sir Krishna Gupta is a surprise which we don't deserve at the hands of Lord Crewe. It is just likely that the Sirdar will prove better than we give him credit for; but chance ought not to be allowed to play so large a part in the making of these appointments. A membership of the India Council is,

perhaps, the highest which an Indian may reach under the new dispensation, and it is obvious that the honour should always go to an All-India representative instead of a provincial celebrity, whatever his other qualifications. Besides the fact that the Sirdar's father was the grand uncle of the Maharaja of Kapurthala, which is not saying much, we are not aware of his other qualifications which entitle him to a seat on the Secretary of State's council...... ....A haphazard selection like this will tell upon the reputation of the India Council, and the Secretary of State is not justified in risking it."

The Indian Civil Service and lost opportunities.

7. Referring to Sir Henry Cotton's article in the Contemporary Reveiw, on the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Patriot, of the 5th March, says:- "The various schemes for the amelioration of the people put forward by close students of Indian affairs have not always found in the Indian Civil Service the sympathy and enthusiasm that the causes deserve. It is a sad fact that the Indian Civil Service, which ought to be looked upon hand by their perpetual opposition or indifference to progressive measures advocated by the people, the members of that service do often come up for absolutely uncomplimentary references on the Indian platform.................. We wish that the taunt, levelled at several of the members of this service, that they do not know the people intimately and could not enter into their feelings were not deserved. How can those who do not know the hardships of the poor ever come forward to redress these hardships? When Mr. Kesava Pillai surprises civilization by the scenes from the forest areas,

the hungry who takes a two annas load of leaves being fined ten rupees, all that a member of the Civil Service could say is that the poor can go up to law courts for justice..................However it may be explained, the Indian Civil Service is not synonymous with progress. It is a sad waste, indeed, that brilliant young men should dash their spirit in the iron walled enclosures of office in which they are imprisoned. Sir Henry Cotton is right when he classifies the highly-paid civil servants as clerks, the public man or, as he is sometimes called, the political agitator being the real man of action and ideas."

38. The Saiphul Islam, of the 24th February,

The late Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Gokhale.

republishes the article appearing under this head in the Swadesamitran, of the 20th idem, and reported on in page 456 of the weekly newspaper report No. 9 of 1915.

Continuing its article under this head, the Swadesamitran, of the 24th February, says: The untimely death of Mr. Gokhale, when many big enterprises for the benefit of the country were on hand, has caused much grief to the people of all castes and ranks, without exception, throughout the length and bredth of India. It is not his good nature, magnanimity and ability which are the causes of this grief, but it is the loss of one, who was well fitted to serve as the leader of the country, at the present juncture when the nature of men, public institutions, etc., are undergoing a change. Those who have the welfare of the public at heart are greatly grieved to

think that it is difficult to find at this time another such leader, as it is not always that a patriot is available for the service of the nation like Mr. Gokhale, who took a delight in the service of the motherland and was at the same time young and efficient.

Referring to the same subject the Pandiya Nesan, of the 25th February, writes:- No one knew that the life of this great man would come to an end so soon. By his death the Indians have lost their right hand. Though there are many patriots in our country, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was unique amongst them. He was the only one who had patriotism, learning, keenness of intellect and industry combined in him. Let us follow the example set by him in the service of the country.

The Servants of India Society.

40. In writing at length upon the utility of this society, the Swadesamitran, of the 26th February, says that even a thousand members will not be too many for this society, considering the present needs of India, and exhorts all friends and admirers of the late Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to come forward to strengthen the society started by him and to co-operate with it in furthering its aims.

The Servants of India Society.

The Swadesamitran, of the 2nd March is pleased to note that the Hon'ble Mr. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri has been appointed as President of the Servants of India Society in the place of the late Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and hopes that, under his leadership, the Society will flourish and be of much use to the country.

43. Referring to the recent murder of Suresh Chander Mukerjee, a Police Inspector belonging to the Intelligence Department at Calcutta, the Swadesamitran, of the 3rd March, observes:- The Government is trying in several ways to suppress anarchism, and the police, too, are fearless and diligent. We are sorry to note that, in spite of these, it has not abated even a little. There is no doubt that the acts of these anarchists create terror and hatred in the minds of the people. It is, therefore, easy for the people to co-operate with the Government in putting down these cruel and foolish acts.

A political murder at Calcutta.

49. Referring to the appointment of Sirdar Daljit Singh in the place of Sir Krishna Gupta in the India Council, the Kistnapatrika, of the 27th February, says:-How far the selection is proper, we are not in a position to judge. But we are unable to realise the necessity for dragging out this gentleman from the corner which he has occupied, as if none else was availble.

The India Council.

Writing on the same subject, The Andhrapatrika, of the 2nd March, says:-; It would have given the public greater satisfaction if a well-known gentleman had been ~~appointed~~ appointed At a time when as a result of the war, the mutual friendship between England and India is in evidence, it is supremely necessary to appoint a man who stands high in public estimation. The selection of one who has been occupying some corner, betrays a disregard of public opinion.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1915.

No. 11 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

Vernacular Papers.

Foreign Politics. (15) To be Typed separately.

15. The Bharati, of the 5th March, writes:- All the newspapers are now under the entire control of the Government. It has been arranged that only the news published by the Government should be printed by these papers. When such a restriction is in force, it will be well if the local Government publishes correct news from time to time. We learn that in a riot in Singapore, an Indian Battalion attacked the Europeans and several losses were sustained. Though it is more than five days since this riot took place, no detailed news has yet been received. It is now learnt that a separate civilian has been appointed to look into the matters connected with newspapers. He occasionally goes to the offices of the newspapers and asks the Editors not to publish certain news and create panic in the minds of the people. When he says so, he should supply us the real facts. He too does not say anything about this riot. This suppression of news by the Government leads to the people expressing various opinions and creating panic in the country.

The Singapore riot.

Referring to the riot that took place in Singapore recently, the Vijayavikatan, of the 6th March, observes:--This riot appears to have been one caused by the sepoys. About forty years ago a sepoy mutiny took place in India. After that there has been none till now. All the sepoys have been loyal to the Government, and there is no one who does not praise the Indian sepoys who have gone to Europe now. While our troops are earning a good name in the west, the sepoys at Singapore thus raising a rebellion is not agreeable to the public. The Government is now granting us equal privileges with Europeans. We are very sorry to note that, at this juncture, some people are showing disloyalty in several ways. This Singapore riot and the conspiracies in Delhi, Punjab, Calcutta and other places must be due to the instigation of the Germans.

The Singapore riot.

31. The Andhrapatrika, of the 8th March, contains A Telegu rendering of the letter relating to the Garden Reach Dacoity, published in the Amrita Bazaar Patrika, in which the writer deplores the arrest by the police of a young teacher although nothing was found in his house warranting his arrest, and calls into question the action of the police in subjecting him to various discomforts while under arrest, as a result of which he died subsequently.

The Garden Reach Dacoity case.

32. Referring to the increase in the number of dacoities in Bengal, the Andhrapatrika, of the 8th March, says:-This state of affairs in Bengal

Dacoities in Bengal.

is horrible, the mania for murder, when once it gets hold of the minds of miscreants, is difficult to cure even in England where all the people are armed and much less so in India, where the people cannot use arms. But it is strange that the police have not as yet taken steps to exterminate this class of murderers. We trust that the Government will duly arrange for the well-being of the people.

The late Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

45. Referring to the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Vijayavikatan, of the 3rd March, says:- By his death India has lost the man who was her right hand. He was a unique son of India inasmuch as there is now no one who can serve the country so well as he did. Though there are certain patriots like Dadhabhoy Naoroji, Tilak, Wacha, etc., they are either old or lacking in courage. Though the Maharajas of Durbanga and Baroda are very much interested in the advancement of the nation, they cannot interfere in this, as they are Rajas and whatever they do may be taken as offensive.

The Government and Indian industries.

46. Under this head, the Hindu Nesan, of the 4th March, writes as follows:--The Government of India seems to be taking proper steps for the improvement of the industries in this country. At the beginning of the present war, Mr. Swan was appointed to submit a report on this subject. As this report has not yet been published, owing to the delay on the part of the Government officials, the Government has been unable to do anything in this matter. Under the present conditions, no industry will ever thrive in India without the help

of the Government. But no such help is yet forthcoming.

The Dravidabhimani, of the 5th March, is of opinion that, as the Government has to spend a large sum of money on educational and other matters, it can only sympathise with the people in the improvement of the industries of this Country, and says that if the patriots take the initiative in this matter, the Government will surely help them, both pecuniarily and otherwise.

47. Referring to the Madras Sheriff's meeting held in connection with the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Swadesamitran, of the 5th March, observes:-Even the Government showed its sympathy in this matter by sending Sir Harold Stuart and Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; but a sufficient number of Englishmen were not present at this meeting which was held to express the intense sorrow caused to India, and this is not conducive to the growth of a friendly feeling between the Indians and Englishmen. The resolutions passed at this meeting regarding the erection of a statue of Mr. Gokhale and the strengthening of the Servants of India Society founded by him, are quite appropriate. It is not necessary that this society should be one for the whole of India. Provincial societies may be separately started and they may do their work according to the requirements of each Province. These may hold a conference annually, pass resolutions for the good of the country and act upon

The Madras Sheriff's meeting.

these resolutions. The strengthening of this society is more important than the erection of a Statue in memory of Mr. Gokhale.

Riots in Singapore and Malabar.

48. Referring to the disturbances in Singapore and Malabar, the Andhra-patrika, of the 4th March, says:--As the majority of the people in Singapore are Indians, the people in South India have naturally been greatly alarmed. It is there-fore supremely necessary that the Government should duly publish an account of the riot there. South India carries on an extensive trade with Penang, Malacca and Singapore, and it will therefore be wise to publish particulars of the riot so that business complications may be avoided. *To be typed separately*

The Mapilla riot in Malabar has no connection with the war. The Mapillas have long been a rude set of people, notorious for their riots. Every jail in our Presidency can show one or two of them as State prisoners. Sixty years ago, a Collector was murdered by them. They have now taken to committing robbery perhaps because they could not easily maintain themselves otherwise, on account of the war. Mr. Innes, the present Collector of Malabar, has set himself to the task of putting down this crime. Hence the present riot. No other construction can be put upon it. But it is the duty of the lovers of peace to explain this to the public.

But for one reason, there is no need to take serious notice of the above riots. There are those who out of self-interest, give a political colour to

them. It is not right to do so. Murders, whether political or not political, are always abhorred by everybody. The repressive measures that were launched in the beginning, when there were political crimes, have been allowed to remain in the statute book even now when political quietude has been established.

In offering rewards to those who catch robbers, a Police Superintendent in Bengal wants them to be armed with bricks and stones. Is it honourable to us or to our rulers that we should be required to use bricks and stones for self-defence in this 20th century? Cannot the rulers at least now allow respectable men the use of arms for self-protection? Will not Lord Hardinge take this matter into his favourable consideration? A peaceful people have been made timid by the withholding of arms from them. Under such circumstances, what is the use of regretting that miscreants escape being caught? all drastic measures are a source of weakness to the peaceful and the just. Since writing the above, the Government have published press communiques anent both the disturbances, from which it will be evident that they have no political significance. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no Indian who does not regret the breach of peace in Singapore at the present time. The Mapilla disturbance is attributed by the authorities to religious fanatici[illegible] It is a fact that the Mapillas are a fanatic race[illegible] but an examination of the robberies that have o[illegible] of late cannot but suggest the presence of a [illegible] craving for money behind religious fanatici[illegible]

50. The Andhrapatrika, of the 5th March, represents the West Coast Spectator to have written thus:-

Racial distinctions.

We are at a loss to know the principle underlying the decision of the Government to grant maintenance allowance only for the families of the Eurasian members of the army of volunteers taken into the service of the Government. Hindus and Indian Christians also have families to support. While it is always bad to make racial distinctions, it is still worse to make such distinctions during a time of war like the present. Discontent has already sprouted. The sooner this iniquity is removed, the better.

57. Referring to the withdrawal of the Bill prohibiting the immigration of Asiatics, which was to be introduced into the Legislative Council of the British Columbia, the Andhrapatrika, of the 9th March, says:-This Act shows the regard which the Colonists have for the Indians to-day. It is more valuable than a hundred opinions expressed by them. If all the other Colonies are influenced by the same spirit in their treatment of the Asiatics, the problem of Imperial citizenship will be satisfactorily solved.

British Columbia.

59. The Andhrapakasika, of the 9th March, says:- In the times of Lord Ripon, Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge, great deeds have been done in India, and the memory of these rulers will always be fresh in the minds of the Indians. Lord Ripon sowed the seeds of local self-government in India, and his successors

Lord Ripon, Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge.

Lord Dufferin, Lord Landsdown, Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon tended the young plant of local self-government with a step-motherly care. In the time of Lord Minto and Lord Morley, it has grown to be a young tree. The Indian administration now underwent various changes to the great satisfaction of the people, and this has made them more loyal. Lord Hardinge's rule has eclipsed that of Lord Ripon and Lord Minto. Among other great deeds of his, he has sent the Indian armies to fight for the Empire. He has made it clear that perfect confidence can be placed in the Indians, and removed the stigma that the Indians should not fight alongside white soldiers. It is plain even to the Parliament that India should no more be under the elbow of England, that she is a great friend of England, and that she ought to be given self-government like that obtaining in the Colonies.

To be Typed Separately.

74. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 6th March, reports that the mutiny that had broken out in a portion of the Indian army at Singapore has been put down. Some German prisoners took advantage of the mutiny to escape. As soon as the mutiny broke out, a Japanese and a French vessel which were near by were summond wireless. On the arrival of these ships the mutiny was quelled and now order prevails in Singapore. The German prisoners consisting of five men of the Emden and other Germans, have escaped. Martial law has been proclaimed here and every one has been instructed to obey it.

The Mutiny in Singapore.

The mutiny in Singapore.

The Quami Report, of the 8th March, in a leader says, for the information of its readers, that mutiny broke out in a portion of the Native army in Singapore. The Times of Ceylon hears that the Volunteer army was sent for and every European was employed either on defensive or on transport work. Women and children were placed on board a ship. By chance a British vessel was present in the port. The whole of its men were landed. A Japanese and a French man-of-war which were close by were summoned by wireless. These vessels on arrival landed their men. On Wednesday it was announced that the mutiny was under control. Many mutineers had submitted. It was said that one hundred men yet remained at large and it was believed that twelve Germans were with them. On the 12th February, a French man-of-war landed some sailors and a few Japanese as well arrived to render aid but during all this time the Volunteers had been doing their work in an excellent manner. Europeans acted as special constables and some cultivators also rendered aid.

The Spectator, of the 18th and 22nd February, also writes that the mutiny would have assumed serious proportions but it was put down with great prudence and efficiency. A few armed men of the 5th Battalion are still at large.

The report of Major Carnon says that some German prisoners have escaped. These included a few officers of the ill-starred Emden.

A Court-Martial has been formed for enquiring into this case. All the Indian inhabitants have been ordered to prove at the police station that they belong to such and such a village and that they have no connection with the mutiny.

However the paper says that the mutiny has been suppressed. It advises its readers not to be anxious and remarks that if Government publish the facts of the case, no change would have been created in the feelings and ideas of the loyal people of India. Such a publication would have created hatred against its authors, in the minds of the people of India.

Now when the Government have not disclosed facts we, like our learned contemporary, say that owing to the absence of authentic news, false rumours are circulated and the people begin to give place to fear in their minds in an unreasonable manner. We are, the paper continues, ready to put a stop to such rumours, which cannot gain currency as against authentic news. It adds that no paper can deny the benefit derived from keeping things secret if it is expedient to do so.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1915.

No. 12 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

2. The Indian Patriot, of the 19th March, observes:-

The Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal.

"The allegations which the Amrita Bazar Patrika has published about the C.I.D. officers who impartially searched the iron safe of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee in the Bengalee office, the carriage of the Hon'ble Mr. Radha Charan Pal, and the motor car of the Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda will cause a thril of dismay in the public mind...............Unless an example is made of those who are responsible for this outrageous action, it will be impossible to restore public confidence in the power of Government to keep its C.I.D. officers under control. The matter is undoubtedly too ~~gave~~ grave to be treated as an ordinary mistake, or as an ordinary aberration of authority. A member of the Governor's Executive Council must be known to the C.I.D. officers, and so must Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee be. There can be no mistake of identity in either of these cases; and if there was, it would only show the utter unfitness of the Police officers concerned to be in charge of the responsible duties they perform."

Vernacular Papers.

I. Foreign Politics.

13. The Swadesamitran, of the 9th March, says:-

The Indian troops in the battlefield.

The prediction formerly made in England, that the Indian troops fighting in North France ~~of~~ and Belgium would suffer much on account of the cold weather and rain and that it would be better to send them to Egypt, at least for the winter, has been falsified. We are glad to learn that they enjoy better health in the battlefield than in India. A Reuter's correspondent says that he saw the Indian Cavalry in a part of London, that the cavaliers looked like true soldiers in every respect, that the horses were also beautiful to look at, and that, on the whole, it would be difficult to find better warriors than these men.

31. The Andhrapatrika, of the 12th March, says:-

The Chittagong shooting case.

In the Chittagong murder case, in which Adya Nath, a young man, was charged with shooting Satyendranath Sen to death, but was acquitted by the Judge who tried the case, a statement made by a Zamindar went to show what great annoyance young men are subjected to by the police. The rulers who wish to reclaim the criminal classes by extricating them from the hands of the police and placing them under the care of the missionaries or the leaders of the public, betray a want of fair-sightedness when placing young men who out of

boyish enthusiasm do some mischief, at the mercy of the police. However good and able young men may be, they cannot but feel their life insupportable when tracked by the police. The authorities have therefore to devise means other than police agency to watch the lives of young men whom they suspect to be mischievous. Where such men show a tendency to be peaceful and to enter some useful walk of life, the authorities should help them in every way.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge and Lord Ripon.

43. Referring to the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the unveiling of the statue of Lord Ripon at Calcutta, the Swadesamitran, of the 9th March, remarks:--Lord Hardinge spoke highly of Lord Ripon's calmness and determination. Of all the Viceroys of India, Lord Hardinge alone resembles Lord Ripon. Not only does our present Viceroy hold the same view as Lord Ripon that England's care should be to have at her heart the advancement and welfare of India, but he is showing it in every action of his.

The Mapillah riot in Malabar.

46. Referring to the report of the Government regarding the recent Mapillah riot in Malabar, the Saiphul Islam, of the 10th March, regrets that the Mapillahs had misunderstood the intentions of the District Collector in having restored the Tiya boy, who was converted to Muhammadanism, to his parents, on the ground that he, being a minor, could not embrace a new religion of his own accord.

The Suspected.

49. Under this head, the Lokopakari, of the 15th March, writes:--We learn that some days

ago, when His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Calcutta, about thirty men who were suspected by the Police were kept in prison and that they were released after His Excellency returned to Delhi. If the Government suspects any one, it should only have his movements watched by its spies and it is not proper that it should suddenly put him in prison. It is astonishing that such acts are being done in Bengal, even during the regime of Lord Carmichael.

51. The Andhrapatrika, of the 11th March, refers to the order of the Military department directing the enlistment as sepoys of persons belonging to those classes in the Telegu country who are deemed fit to serve as such, and that, only so long as the war lasts, and remarks:- We are at a loss to know why this time restriction has been imposed. Is it the opinion of the Government that the Telegu sepoys who are serviceable in the time of war will not be serviceable in times of peace? Again although for the sake of argument it is granted that among the Andhras, there are certain classes who are unfit for military service, yet all the members thereof cannot be unfit. If bravery is adopted as the test of fitness, then opportunities should be afforded for manifesting it. Of the Andhras, who as a race were hitherto deemed unfit, some classes are recognised now to be fit. So also those other classes now thought to be unfit for military service will in course of time be deemed fit. It is therefore well that the authorities remove the class and the time restrictions in enlisting the Andhras into the army.

Andhra Sepoys.

In commenting on the order of the Government

Andhra sepoys.

regarding the enlistment of the Andhras as sepoys, the Andhraprakasika, of the 13th March, fears that the time-restriction therein contained will be a source of discontent to the Andhras, who have fought with distinction in many a battle under the British flag, and prays for the removal of such restriction and for a provision for the enlistment of the Andhras for ever.

55. The Andhrapatrika, of the 12th March,

Self-government.

infers from a certain incident in Australia that a Governor in a self-governing colony could not even say a word against any law passed in its Legislative Council. It says:--All the colonies are enjoying such independence of legislature, and it is for such independence that we are all working in the British Empire. Although this goal may be distant, yet we ought to manifest our fitness for it, and hopefully direct our energies to its attainment. We believe that the liberal-hearted British will help us to reach it. Will the authorities soon set free local self-government from the bonds of authority and grant the wishes of the people?

78. The Quami Report, of the 12th March, in a leader

Newspapers and Government.

says that the press like every thing else in the country, has connection with the Government. The press is generally speaking under the aegis of the Government and profits by the freedom given it but it is an open secret that the Urdu press has not yet attained that position it should have.

It is not a small misfortune that the authorities who are the eyes and ears of Government are unable to see the condition of Urdu papers or to hear its voice. No doubt translation are submitted to them for their perusal but who can assert that orginal ideas are preserved in the rendering like a reflection in a mirror. Apparently Government desires to, and does, appreciate the merit of newspapers, but the Urdu papers are excluded from this honor. One of the reasons has just been mentioned. The second reason is that most of the Urdu press do not know the language of the rulers. This separation and estrangement between them are the cause of the exclusion of Urdu papers from Government sympathy.

Hitherto the popular idea has been that Urdu papers are useless, their discussions are just like the voice of a parrot on the porch of a palace, their ideas do not reach the ears of the authorities nor do copies of the papers find a place on Government tables. But the present war has proved that this has been a wrong notion as at present the Government is truly engaged in reading Urdu newspapers and frequently considers it desirable to advise them.

It is also well-known that security was demanded from most Urdu papers and most of the papers, being unable to furnish this security, were discontinued.

Although English papers occasionally transgress law and stumble sometimes, their mistakes have not been taken into serious consideration. Urdu papers have been taught a lesson in every case, as it is said that Urdu papers wield a great influence on the public and that in the opinion of Government the public needs reform.

We do not complain against the procedure of Government and we consider that during the war at least every severity and advice should be passed over, for when the motive is good the punishment is mitigated; but we complain that to a certain extent Government do not appreciate the good offices of Urdu papers.

English newspapers receive Government aid and they enjoy the distinction of being demi-official papers. Moreover they get facilities for admission to assemblies and meetings. Such is not the case with Urdu newspapers which succeed with difficulty.

The other day we read in a Northern India paper that the Bombay Government had promised to give Rs.36/- a year to and take under its patronage an English paper published by a Muhammadan. Previous to this we heard that a Military contemporary had been given aid and we had moreover seen that it had obtained an honorary title. After this the Bombay occurrence is a second one. This has created a revolution in our ideas and we are compelled to ask why the Urdu papers are excluded? and what is their defect?

In spite of the fact that their responsibilities are greater, in spite of the fact that they are generally believed to be closely connected with the public and in spite of the fact that they act in a bona-fide manner, their honor is in a declining condition. Some of the Urdu papers have served Government and the country for a quarter or half century and even for a longer period and they have sided with Government in hundreds of cases but it is such a stranger as it does not recognise their faces.

We hope that during the present war the secret of mutual responsibilities will be explained clearly and those newspapers will be more appreciated which have friendly relation with Government, and whose advice produces greater effect on the public mind. Among these there are many who are much anxious to be honoured by Government.

In our personal opinion it is not becoming for newspapers to expect honour from the country and Government.

Genuine honour is that which is obtained after the due performance of duty. If the Government is not the friend of the Urdu press it should be admitted that it is not its enemy.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH MARCH 1915.

No. 13 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(a) Police.

1. The Indian Patriot, of the 25th March, observes:-

The Mussalmanpara bomb case.

"No greater discredit could have fallen on the police than is implied by the acquittal of the accused in what is called the Mussalmanpara bomb case for the reasons stated in the judgments of their Lordships the Chief Justice and two other Judges of the High Court; and the case, we think, should be a warning to people who think so little of the life and liberty of the subject as to suggest that the safe-guards provided by law should be dispensed with. The police and their friends have been the most loud in crying against the administration of justice according to the law; and it is pretty plain, from the evidence furnished in this case, that a most diabolical attempt was made to fasten a most serious crime on an innocent lad, who is a student of the Presidency College residing in the Oxford Mission House.................. What we wonder is that officers of the police in an enlightened city should have lent themselves deliberately

to the manufacture of evidence which has not only failed before the Court, but which has been condemned by the Court as deliberately false. That a police should try to secure the conviction of a person on a false charge, supported by false evidence, is the most significant commentary on the claims put forward for them for exemption from regular judicial scrutiny."

III. Legislation.

9. The Hindu of the 22nd March, writes:--"The text of the Public Safety and Defence Bill

The Public Safety and Defence of India Act.

which was passed into law at a single sitting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Thursday last and which was published in our last issue, would, we think, have conveyed to the public a correct idea of the scope and effect of this drastic law and of the reasons which necessitated the strong opposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji, the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya and other spokesmen of the people to some of its extraordinary provisions...............His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech explained that he did not proceed to enact this law by way of temporary ordinance, because he desired to take them into confidence and obtain the support of the Council, but it would have added greatly to the force of this appeal, if the Members as well as the public had been given the time and facility needed to examine the provisions of the Bill, revise it in Select Committee and pass it into law after dealing with the considered amendments which might have been brought before the Council.......

The main objection to the Public Safety and Defence Act is that it goes beyond the needs of the situation, beyond the provisions of the English Act which it is stated to follow and beyond the immediate objects which all such legislation ought to aim at.........

.........There are many other provisions of the measure which a more deliberate procedure would be omitted or improved, but it is too late to urge objections. We have, however, felt bound to urge the objections on the ground of principle to the main provisions of the Act on the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Executive Government, because we fully hope that, as the enactment has to be put in force hereafter only by Proclamations as to specified areas and under Rules to be framed by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, Lord Hardinge will issue suitable instructions to provide that only when a military emergency of the kind contemplated by His Majesty's Government in England, will the new law be applied in India--at least so far as the supersession of the civil tribunals is concerned."

Writing on this subject, the Indian Patriot, of the 22nd March, says:-

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"If the Defence of India Act is administered with the caution and care which we expect the Government and its officers to exercise, no untoward consequences need be apprehended. There are, however, provisions in the Act which are extraordinarily vague, and which, when applied

summarily by the Court of Commissioners specially appointed under the Act, may lend themselves to be used in a manner which may inflict great hardship on people who never intended to cause any harm........ ....What constitutes a special peculiarity of the Defence of India Act is the form of trial, the absence of appellate remedy or of a regular judicial trial. The Defence of the Realm Act in England is more drastic than this; but the necessity for its amendment has been seen, and an amending Bill was introduced in the House of Commons last month by the Attorney-General who said that the circumstances of today did not warrant all the drastic provisions deemed necessary at the commencement of the war."

The C.I.D. in Calcutta.

23. Referring to the searches made by the Police of the iron safe of the Bengali office of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee and of the carriages of certain respectable Indians in Bengal, the Andhrapatrika, of the 20th March says:--For all this, the Police have made the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General the occasion. But nobody else will regret this more than Lord Hardinge. The visit of His Excellency used to be a festive occasion, but this time it turned out to be a source of anxiety. It is true that the Police officers had to be more active in their work owing to the outrages of some crazyheaded persons, but to overdo things after their own way is dangerous.

Anarchism in Calcutta.

24. In a short note the Sampadabhyudaya, of the 22nd March, writes:- In Calcutta, the activities

of the anarchists have greatly increased, and consequently the police have begun to watch all and sundry who may be suspected ever so slightly of belonging to that gang. For the sins of a single person ten men have to suffer the indignity of being treated as suspects.

39. The Lokopakari, of the 22nd March, says:-The Police have begun to suspect even those who, having obtained the esteem of the Government, have been appointed to high administrative offices. It appears that some uncommon occurrences took place in Calcutta, when His Excellency visited that city in connection with the unveiling of the statues of Lords Ripon and Minto. It is really astonishing that such things have happened there in the regime of Lord Carmichael, and what is more when His Excellency the Viceroy was present there. This suspicion by the Government of respectable gentlemen creates much concern in the minds of the ordinary people.

The unnecessary suspicions of the Police.

40. The Swadesamitran, of the 23rd March, writes as follows on this subject:-- The Hon'ble Mr. Carr said in the Imperial Legislative Council that the Government of Madras has supported a pencil factory at Cocanada, a glass factory in Madras and soap factories in other places, with a grant of two lakhs of rupees. But this sum is too inadequate in consideration of the nature of the industries to be improved. However, if these

The Government and Indian industries.

factories thrive under this support, it will give us great satisfaction. The Government of India should also order the Government of the other Provinces to follow the example set by Madras in this matter. The Government of India however will heartily spend eighty lakhs of pounds or twelve crores of rupees on the construction of railways profitable to the British merchants, and grudge to spend even twelve lakhs of rupees on the improvement of the Indian industries. These trifling efforts will not make India prosperous. But she has nothing to do but to be depending upon Britain, and it is only under her patronage that she can take up her place among the countries which are now much advanced in trade and industries.

42. In a leader on the subject of self-government, the Andhrachandrika of the 18th March, says:-

Self-government.

It is not wrong that India is given self-government in pursuance of the wishes of the liberal British statesmen, and the Indian leaders. But will not the English suffer heavily if they leave India to ourselves? Should there not be a limit to self-sacrifice? Why should the English unnecessarily give up India, which is rendering them immense help at all times and in all circumstances? All have a desire for territory. It is human nature to help others while setting right one's own affairs. See what a great battle the English are now fighting. They would not have been so very enthusiastic if

India was not theirs. India and England brought each other honour, and if for some time to come, either of these countries foregoes the help of the other, both will suffer equally. Before we strive for the grant of self-government, there are many things which we have ourselves to set right, and in the case of some of them, we require the help of the Government.

The paper then quotes the following from the Review of Reviews in English:--"The Indian National Congress has been sitting at Madras, but as yet no reports are to hand, but undoubtedly the proceedings should give us an insight into India's ideals and hopes that have been inspired by this conflict. India to-day occupies a higher plane in the Empire than ever before, and has materially advanced her claims towards self-government, and it is inevitable that after the war her outstanding demands should receive the most sympathetic considerations. We have made promises of self-government to Egypt, and it is inconceivable that we should deny the same privileges to India. At present India is not pressing her claim but patiently awaits her just due not as a reward but as a right which her conduct has shown her worthy of possessing."

Revolvers.

56. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 19th March, says that it is a matter for wonder that in spite of the strictness of the Arms Act many are being arrested for having revolvers and ammunition in their

possession. More astonishing fact is that a large number of dacoits are armed with revolvers and cartridges. The explanation appears to be that either revolvers are being stolen in India or are being smuggled in. The importation of arms into India from neighbouring countries was stopped long ago. Similarly the importation of revolvers should be put a stop to. On the 2nd March two Pathans were arrested in Bombay on board the Moldavia from Australia. Of them one had a Belgium revolver with cartridges and the other had two revolvers with cartridges. One had his revolver tied up in his waist and the other had his packed up in his bedding. Dacoits may be paying a good price for revolvers, which affords an inducement to indigenous vessels to smuggle in arms.

Thefts of revolvers are on the increase. On the 2nd March, Mr. A.J. Scott of Calcutta reported of a theft of a revolver with cartridges from his room. Recently many revolvers and cartridges belonging to Messrs. Roda & Co., Arms Merchants, Calcutta, were stolen. Bad characters have no doubt had a hand in it.

The Public Safety Bill.

58. Referring to the passing of this Bill into an Act in the Imperial Legislative Council lately, the Swadesamitran, of the 22nd March, observes: The representative members proposed that certain provisions of this Bill should be modified. But none of these proposals was accepted. Only, one or two unimportant ones were taken into consideration, and all the proposals made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya,

Mr. Dadhabhoy Naoroji and some others were rejected. All the members of the Council agreed that the Government should have extraordinary powers for punishing anarchic acts at this time of war, but they requested the Government much to modify certain provisions as they were unduly hard. As the members have admitted the necessity for the Act, the Government might have removed certain faults in the Act.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 22nd March, gives a summary of the provisions of this Act and says that though such a law is necessary for this country in view of the present circumstances, the authorities acting under this should understand their duties well before proceeding to carry out its provisions.

59. The Andhrapatrika, of the 19th March, says:--

The Public Safety and Defence Bill.

There can be no doubt that the Public Safety and Defence Act exceeds all other Acts in its drastic character. Every peace-loving Indian will be in full agreement with the Hon'ble Sir R. Craddock in thinking that disorder like disease must be nipped in the bud. But no faith is reposed in drastic measures even in the cure of diseases and many there are who deny their efficacy in other matters. At any rate, the representatives of the people have given their assent to the Act as this is a time of war and as India has determined to give her whole-hearted support to the British. The Act will not be put into force

now in all the Provinces. The special mention made of the Punjab, where certain men who returned from America are committing riots, and of Bengal, where the anarchist movement has revived, goes to show that the law will be applied first to those Provinces. As stated by one of the speakers, the people may hope that as long as Lord Hardinge will be at the head of affairs, the enactment will not be misapplied. But it cannot be said that the officers subordinate to His Excellency will deal with the people as sympathetically as he. We therefore hope that His Excellency will instruct his subordinates to enforce the law in the liberal spirit in which the Indians have given their support to it. There are as yet people who envy to small concessions granted by the rulers, and who put a wrong construction on the sincere loyalty of the Indians. Their influence has not yet abated. The present Act as well as the repressive measure already passed by Lord Hardinge may, when he is no longer at the helm of the Government, be used by such people as means to misrepresent the Indians, and it is the duty of His Excellency to prevent such a contingency. We hope that before he resigns his office, he will endeavour to repeal both the Acts.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD APRIL 1915.

No. 14 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

Home Administration.

The stopping of the Comrade and the Review of Reviews.

61. The Quami Report, of the 24th March, has an extract from (R.C., 18th March 1915) on the marginally-noted heading which runs thus:-The Review of Reviews in its February number writes against the Indian Press censorship that "two leading Mussalman papers--the Comrade and the Zamindar--have been stopped." This is not right. It proceeds to say that as Turkey has joined in the war, anxiety will naturally be created in India. It would have been better if the Press had been treated in a milder manner. It is hoped that the Government when punishing papers will have due regard to this point.

The Public Safaty Bill.

68. The Liva-ul-Islam, of the 25th March, reproduces the comments on this subject of the Hindu Nesan of Madras, of the 22nd idem, reported on in page 640 of the Weekly Newspaper Report No. 13 of 1915.

In commenting on this Bill, the Bharati, of the 26th March, says that, if the people of India are to lead a peaceful life without committing anarchical acts, the policemen should discharge their duties conscientiously and not provoke the people unnecessarily.

The Dravidabhimani, of the 26th March, comments as follows on this subject:--If we consider the laws enacted at this time of war in other countries, the Act under reference is not a serious one. We, Indians, are honest and loyal subjects. The majority of us devote our attention to religious matters and never interfere in political affairs. Therefore, this new Act cannot do any harm to us. But it is disconcerting to note that the general freedom of the people is affected by this new measure; and that the provisions of the Act are also likely to cause some fear. We shall, nevertheless, rest contented with the assurance given by His Excellency the Viceroy, that honest men need never fear.

With reference to the same subject, the Muslim Dutan, of the 27th March, says:-It is folly to think that, by passing this Act, the Government shows its distrust in the Indians. It is only now that the British Government has greater confidence in the people and in their unswerving loyalty. This law has been passed only as a precautionary measure. It is now suspected that the enemies are trying by their treacherous acts to create disturbance among the people. Ignorant men may fall into their nets easily and, in addition to creating trouble to the Government, may seek their own ruin. It is

necessary that the Government should prohibit the commission of such acts. Whatever kind of law may be passed, the people who do not poke their heads into politics need not be afraid of anything. Our important duty at this juncture will not to swerve from our duty to the Sovereign.

The Lokopakari, of the 29th March, wonders why, when there are already two Acts to punish anarchical acts, this new ACT should be passed, and says that the duty of the Indians who are faithful to the British Government is to pray to God that this Act should not come into force and that the country should be peaceful for ever.

The Defence of India Bill.

69. In commenting on the defence of India Act, the Sasilekha of the 23rd March, says;- From America and such other countries certain anarchists came into India. In Bengal and in the Punjab, anarchism has not yet disappeared. Murders and dacoities still take place in the former country. It is therefore necessary to punish without delay the offenders referred to in the provisions of the new Act. And this can never bring dishonour to India. The members of the Legislative Council have taken these things into consideration and voted for the law in question being enacted.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH APRIL 1915.

No. 15 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

6. The United Provinces Conference.

Writing on this subject, the Wednesday Review, for the week ending 8th April, says:--"Mrs. Besant's address, as the President of the United Provinces Provincial Conference which met last week, was worthy of her reputation as an orator, and if for nothing else, at least for her observations on the Hindu-Moslem position, it will rank high as one of the sanest of political utterances...... ....Mrs. Besant took the opportunity to sketch out a plan of self-government for India which she expects to be discussed in every part of the country and which should be placed before Great Britain after the re-establishment of peace. Without for the present, entering into the merits of the scheme outlined by Mrs. Besant, we do not see why, just after the war, we must be prepared to spring a scheme of self-government upon the British public as if the few months of the war had trained us in all those principles of administration which might fit a people for self-government. War is no worker of miracles and we have not observed any striking

development of the civic powers of our fellow countrymen since August last. It is true that the martial prowess of the Indian has been tried on the battlefield of Europe and not been found wanting, and there have been abundant proofs of the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Throne. But we fail to see how the war has effected a revolution in the capacity of the Indians to govern themselves. Even granting that such a capacity existed in us we wonder why the termination of the war should be the psychological moment for urging upon the British Government our claims for self-government. It would look as if all our protestations of loyalty and our sacrifices in men and money have been made with an ulterior motive behind them, and we are ready to clamour for the reward the moment the war ceases. If such an impression is created in the public mind in the United Kingdom we should go down sensibly in their estimation. As regards the scheme itself we are not sure of its practical character. Perhaps after another century of steady training in civic life and administrative responsibility the people of India may be able to obtain for themselves a scheme of self-government such as that outlined by Mrs. Besant."

The Viceroy's praise of the Indian Members of Council.

26. Referring to the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council in praise of the Indian Members, the Swadesamitran, of the 30th March,

observes:--The time will soon come when two or three Indians will be appointed as Members of the Imperial and Provincial Executive Councils. We think that some persons in England will not like this speech of the Viceroy. But, in this matter and in the case of the South African Indians, His Excellency Lord Hardinge has shown great courage. The sending of the Indian troops to the battlefields in Europe and other places exhibits his confidence in the Indians and his acute statesmanship.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 6th April, records with satisfaction the statement of His Excellency Lord Hardinge in praise of the administrative ability of Sir Ali Imam and says that, if the privileges demanded by the Indians are granted to them, they will prove themselves worthy of them in all respects.

27. The Swadesamitran, of the 31st March, says:-

Mr. Marshall Reid and the Indian Members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

It appears that Mr~~s~~. Marshall Reid, a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, has no good opinion of the Indian Members. When a discussion was held in this Council regarding the interference of Government in the export trade of wheat, the Indian Members complained that the Indian representatives were not invited to take part in it. Mr. Marshall Reid replied that the Government, would only send for such men who would agree with it and that it would never send for the Indians. This is highly impertinent. On what ground did

Mr. Reid say that, if the Indians were sent for, they would oppose the measures of Government? In several cases, the Indians do not approve of them. By the Indians simply pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of the measures of Government are we to understand that they oppose them? Is it the duty of the Indians to accept as correct whatever the Government says?

32. The Swadesamitran, of the 7th April, writes as follows:- Certain important resolutions were passed at the Industrial Conference recently held at Gorakhpur. The Government appointed certain experts in connection with the improvement of industries in the United Provinces and asked them to submit their report on this matter. In the report submitted by them some methods for the improvement of certain industries are pointed out. Though the Industrial Conference is grateful to Government for the trouble it has taken in this matter, the Conference regrets that what the Government has done till now is quite insufficient and that it has neither strengthened the existing industries nor started new ones. The people have clearly understood that the Government has not got sufficient interest in the improvement of the industries and trade of this country. We wish for as much liberty and advancement in our industries and trade as we do in political matters. Wealth is necessary for the people to eat well and live long, and the improvement of industries and trade is indispensable for the increase of wealth. It is to be regretted very much that the Government is so indifferent in this matter.

The Government and Indian industries.

42. The Andhraprakasika, of the 31st March, says:-

The Colonies.

The South African question has been solved to some extent. But it is only when we are given the rights of British citizenship that the question can be said to be completely solved Indians can now live in the Colonies free from dishonour, but they have not yet acquired the rights of citizenship. In such circumstances, the Indians cannot exercise any authority in the Union Government. There are hundreds of indentured coolies still suffering in Natal. The Indians are still shut out from the Colonies, while the Colonists are allowed free access into India. There must be reciprocity of rights, and this aspect of the question has not been satisfactorly solved as yet.

56. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 5th April, says that

Defence of India Bill and Mussalman loyalty.

there is no doubt that in every age there have been found thieves, dacoits, traitors and sedition-mongers in every grade and class of society and every Government has made such arrangements as appeard expedient to it, for eradicating these evils. The steps taken by our enlightened Government in such matters are unparalleled. It is for this reason the Government of India passed a Bill on the 18th March for the security of the lives and property of its loyal subjects. The measure is based on foresight. If carefully considered, it will be seen that it is for our benefit and comfort.

The Almizan says that those who regard the passing of this Bill with apprehension and concern are the very people in whose hearts dishonesty has found a place.

The Jaridah adds: We can emphatically assert that Mussalmans generally and particularly those of Madras are not afraid of the terrors of the Bill which is intended for the seditious, mischief-makers and disturbers of the peace of the country. Our community has been, and ever be a loyal community.

Their religion does not permit them to break their word or to prove unfaithful and the Government has full confidence in the loyalty of the people in general as has been declared by His Excellency Lord Hardinge in the course of his speech.

The paper advises the Mussalmans not to commit an act likely to reflect either on them or on the community and not only to keep themselves aloof from such acts but also to try to prevent others from doing them.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH APRIL 1915

No. 16 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

2. The Indian Patriot, of the 14th April, remarks:-

The Bengal Police and the Defence of India Act.

"The announcement, as it were, made by His Excellency Lord Carmichael that the Defence of India Act would be extended to Bengal, has been received throughout Bengal with the greatest anxiety and consternation. The Bengal Police, already in possession of innumerable weapons which they have brandished recklessly on all sides, will have yet another, and more formidable, before which people can be made to quail................We look forward with intense concern to the proclamation of the Act being applicable to Bengal. If Lord Carmichael would put himself as the head of the Police, the public will feel a sense of security, not otherwise. The very name of the Bengal Police starts in the mind visions of the Mussalmanpura bomb case...............There is, in our opinion, nothing to show that conditions in Bengal have undergone any noticeable change for the worse, because of the outbreak of war in Europe. So far as we are aware, what are called political dacoities and badrologe crimes have been prevailing for some years; only every

instance of Police failure at detection serves to intensify the sensation around it and to most dangerously accustom the Police to suspecting students when any serious crime is perpetrated, and to gathering evidence, which bursts like a bubble in a court of law."

Vernacular Papers.

13. The Siaphul Islam, of the 7th April, republishes the comments on this subject of the Bharati of Madras, dated the 5th March 1915, extracted on page 535 of the Weekly Newspaper Report No. 11 of 1915.

to be typed The Singapore riot. x

36. The Swadesamitran, of the 12th April, says:-

Babu Moti Lal Ghosh on the progress of India.

In his presidential speech in the Bengal Provincial Conference, Babu Moti Lal Ghosh, the editor of the Amrita Bazaar Patrika, suggested that a committee should be formed in Calcutta, and that it should appoint its agents in every district for the improvement of education, sanitation, etc., among the people. It is easy for every one to make suggestions. Is it possible for the agents of one committee to do all that is required in this matter? Further, these agents, being low paid servants, cannot command any respect among the people. Though Mr. Ghosh's suggestions are not practicable, it is necessary that several people should work for the advancement of India. If these servants are sanyasis who have renounced worldly pleasures, the people will have respect for them. If the Servants of India Society, started by the late Mr. Gokhale, is strengthened

and branches of it are established in every province, it can secure the object of Babu Moti Lal Ghosh. The Bengalees should, therefore, recognise this society and help it with men and money.

39. The Andhrapatrika, of the 9th April, says in a leaderette:-

Medical students in the Punjab.

In the Punjab, 95 medical students have been dismissed as the result of a strike by them. This debars them from admission into examinations in future. It is not just to punish so many of the students so severely at a single moment. The students might all be guilty of mischief, but the authorities cannot be supposed to be altogether free from blame. It is, therefore, not proper on their part to have marred the future of so many students, who are too young to realise their responsibility. We hope that Lord Hardinge, to whom they have submitted a memorial, will do justice in the matter.

47. The Andhrapatrika, of the 10th April, says:-

South Africa.

In Johanesburg in South Africa, the coloured races were prohibited from travelling in the tram cars. But the Highest Court there declared such prohibition unlawful. The Public Opinion says that the authorities there are casting about for new modes of molesting the coloured races, who, we are gratified to learn, are opposing such endeavours in the hope of obtaining justice at the Highest Court.

48. The Andhraprakasika, of the 10th April,

An Indian army to defend Madras.

represents a boy to have asked who would be left to defend the fort at Madras when all the armies were going to the war front, and to have observed as follows:--No doubt there are the Madras Volunteer Guards. Still it will be well if there be also an Indian infantry. Indian loyalty is manifest. Indians are shedding their blood in the present war alongside other races included in the British Empire. If the English spend some thought over this, such an army will surely be formed.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH APRIL 1915.

No. 17 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

Mr. Gandhi and leaders of society.

6. The Hindu, of the 23rd April, observes:- "In the course of a short speech in reply to an insistent call for it by some of those present, which was delivered by Mr. Gandhi at the Cosmopolitan Club last evening, he let fall the remark that he was at war with the leaders of society all over India, that he has in his past life case in his lot with the masses of the people whose interests were his chief concern.................. An observation of this sort cannot be more appropriately addressed than to the members of a club which, though called Cosmopolitan, cannot be deemed otherwise than an aristocratic institution. It is evident that Mr. Gandhi--as indeed the course of his life's history may lead us to believe--is not much struck by the loud demonstrations of hospitality and personal appreciation he is the object of in the various places which he has yet visited in India. He has sought to find-out--and his

quest so far seems to have ended in disappointment--how far the leaders of society have identified themselves with the masses of the people, to what extent the interests of the latter have been their prime care, and in what manner they have so far contributed to their uplift.................It is a trite remark that the vacancy of a ~~rumunerative~~ remunerative official appointment excites more interest among the leaders of society than any matter affecting large numbers of the proletariat. Love of ostentation, high living and plain thinking are the order of the day...............The contagion of luxury readily catches even those who could ill-afford it. We shall not, we think, be far out of the reckoning when we say that 90 per cent of those among the Indian community who indulge in the luxury of motor cars in this city, cannot afford it, but have been lured into it by a love of imitation and ostentation."

17. The Swadesamitran, of the 15th April, says:-

The Calcutta Police and the people.

At a meeting of the Zamindars in Calcutta, the Maharaja of Burdwan said that the Police cannot discharge their duties satisfactorily unless they obtain the confidence and co-operation of the people. But so long as the Policemen are illiterate, as they are at present, it is not possible to get the people to love them. By their ignorance and misconduct they tease the people. The troubles given by the Police are at their maximum in Bengal. They

enter into houses without distinction and search them, treat the leaders of the people with contempt and, in order to bring trouble on innocent men, create evidence. Youths of respectable families are kept in prison for a long time. How will the people trust the Policemen and co-operate with them, if so much mischief is done by them.

25. Under this head, the Hindu Nesan, of the 9th April, writes as follows:

India and England.

Though the world is suffering so much on account of the war, there is no doubt that the mutual relationship between England and India is being strengthened. Every sensible Indian feels that whatever affects England affects India also. Though India is a country ruled by England and though there may be some defects in her system of administration, India is fully aware that no other Government than the British will rule her with such a liberal heart. The British are following their original policy of preparing the Indians for self-government, and are ready to grant us several rights and privileges. There is, therefore, no limit to the aspirations of the Indians under the British rule. The Anglo-Indians are now changing their views with regard to India. No suitable opportunity has till now arisen for the spontaneous outburst of India's loyalty to and confidence in the British rule. The present war has afforded such an opportunity and the question now is whether the feelings aroused in the minds of the English and the Indians will be permanent or disappear at the end of the present war.

26. The United Chruch Herale, for the month of April, has the following article in English:-

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale--In the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale India has lost a great patriot and the Empire one of her greatest men. Literally he gave himself for India and thought no sacrifice too great for her sake. Health, wealth, honours, all were accounted of no account when India called. As Sir Harold Stuart has so finely said, the secret of his wide and far-reaching influence among all classes lay in the qualities of his character; in his transparent sincerity, his purity of motive, his disinterested singleness of purpose, his absolute fairness and his wideness of vision. The picture that we have of him in all his photos brings to our minds a simple Indian gentleman, courteous and without guile. His body may be dead, but that his spirit will go marching on we have no doubt. We see his spirit in the Servants of India Society which he has founded, in his successor in its presidential chair and it will be seen in many young men who will come forward to serve their country.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST MAY 1915.

No. 18 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

I. Foreign Politics.

The Dardanelles.

7. The Siaphul Islam, of the 21st April, says that a German Military Officer has written to a Berlin paper, as follows:- When the fleet, which wants to invade the Dardanelles, once gets into the straits, it cannot come out without sustaining any loss. The fleet should use its guns and should sweep the mines. A land force also should invade the country simultaneously. But losses which they will have to sustain. The route for the invasion of the forts on the European side is naturally strong, and even the Bulgarian army was not able to capture them during the Balkan war. How are England and France to bring their enormous land forces there to assist them in their naval operations? Even if the English forces in Egypt and the French army in France join together, they will not be sufficient for the purpose. When Turkey took part in this war, she did not forget that she should duly guard her territories in Europe. Though the

present battle is considered to be an ordinary engagement between the defending forces on the land and the opposing fleet in the sea, it should be admitted that Turkey has equal, if not greater, fadilities with England. We have therefore no reason to doubt Turkey's ability to defend herself, provided that no new complications arise.

34. In an article under this head, the Swadesamitran, of the 27th April,

English planters and Indian coolies.

invites the attention of the Government of Madras to the cruelties committed by the English planters in Ceylon on the Indian coolies in their employ, and says that it is necessary that this Government should write to the Government of Ceylon to arrange for the Indian coolies getting proper treatment at the hands of these planters.

40. Referring to the dacoities and murders in Bengal, the Andhrapatrika, of the 28th April,

Dacoities in Bengal.

says:--India is aware that these dacoities and murders were in the beginning due to political reasons. It may be that even now there are some crazy-headed men who commit such outrageous acts. But they cannot but be very few. The words of Mr. Gandhi condemning the anarchist outrages in his reply to the address of the students should be recognised as the words of the whole Indian nation. Those who resort to such acts are mean and cowardly. Political murders are foreign to this land, and cannot take root in this soil. The only royal road which India can approve of is to ask for rights and privileges boldlym straightforwardly and

and frankly. We hope that the Government will not deem all the outrages to be political, but will bring to book all miscreants and endeavour to arm the innocent against them.

Mr. Lajpat Rai.

41. In an article addressed to a paper in the United States of America, Mr. Lajpat Rai is represented by the Andhrapatrika, of the 29th April, to have written as follows:--India does not enjoy any independence in the matter of trade. More interest is taken in securing the profits of the British traders than in anything else. The economical conditions of India are determined by England. Although the Government of India may be inclined to benefit our country, they are not allowed to do so if it clashes with the interests of the British traders.

Coolies in Ceylon.

42. The Andhraprakasika, of the 28th April, refers to the case in which some indentured coolies in Ceylon were prosecuted by their employer for quitting service and acquitted by the Magistrate, who in his judgment rebuked the employer severely for ill-treating the coolies. This news must necessarily spread throughout South India, for most of the coolies in Ceylon have been recruited from South India. We pray that our leaders will note this and take some interest in the matter, and that the British Government in India will appoint a committee to enquire into the matter.

47. The Juridah-i-Rozgar, of the 21st April has an extract from the Almizan under the marginally-noted heading, which is to the following effect:-It is our duty and business to prevent any misunderstanding whatever arising between the Government and the people especially now when it is more essential than ever that the public should be under no illusion as to the significance of the orders of the Government and we should all the more diligently discharge our bounden duty. We should freely, respectfully, boldly and honestly interpret these ideas of the people to the Government so that the latter may not, through misunderstanding, fall into error.

"An urgent appeal to the Urdu press."

In a previous issue we asked Government to prevent English papers from inserting news, the reproduction of which in the Urdu papers may be inadvisable and if republished might bring them under the operation of the Press Act.

The Almizan advises the Urdu press to act in a careful manner and to avoid inserting matter likely to create misunderstanding among the ignorant and the illiterate classes.

In taking extracts from English papers it asks the Urdu press to be careful about making excerpts from any party organ which in defence of its party colours facts in order to give prominence to mistakes alleged to be made by British Ministers.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1915.

No. 19 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The Government of India resolution on local self-government.

3. The Hindu, of the 3rd May, writes:--"The long announced resolution of the Government of India on local self-government has at ~~las~~ last been published and despite its unusual length, it can hardly be regarded as anything but a case of mountain in labour.................It is discouraging to be told--at least so far as Madras is concerned--that 'on a review of all the circumstances, the Government of India have decided to accept in almost every case the conclusion of the local Government or Administration as to the degree of progress possible at the present time.' A surrender like this on the part of the Government of India to the opinions or conclusions of the Provincial authorities--even where large principles of constitutional reform were laid down for being carried out--can hardly inspire the public with confidence as to the willingness of the official hierarchy in India to come up to the requirements of ~~the~~ a progressive people or as to their

ability to understand their growing national aspirations and needs.................The most important reform contemplated by both Lord Morley and the Decentralisation Commission as part of the new regime in India, was the revival of the ancient institution of village panchayats. This was universally welcomed in the country and the Governments, both Provincial and Imperial, have been constantly pressed to undertake this measure, by the people and their representatives who were from time to time told that the whole matter was being considered. After over five years of consideration, we have before us in this resolution, not a plan for carrying out this urgent measure, but a long and reluctant discussion of the difficulties of the task, and a most halting and inconclusive pronouncement vaguely authorising the undertaking of experiments, in selected areas and under strict limitations, but leaving full discreation to the local Governments, many of whom are so unwilling to move, to shelve the business."

6. The Indian Patriot, of the 3rd May, remarks:-"The assurance that Sir Harold Stuart gave to the Council at its last Budget meeting about the administration of the Arms Act was received throughout the country with satisfaction and hope.............

The Arms Act.

So far as we can see, the Honourable Member's voice does not seem to have fallen on ears. The question was deferentially raised in the Council particularly with

reference to Malabar, and we have just recèived certain information which is an interesting testimony to the attention paid by District Magistrates to the wishes of Government. Two prominent Vakils of the High Court at Calicut and a Government official recently applied for licenses, and the applications in all these cases were rejected by the District Magistrate for reasons which, we are sure, the Government cannot and will not approve. The order of the District Magistrate is this: 'The District Magistrate regrets he cannot comply with the applicant's request. Such additional licenses as the District Magistrate feels at liberty to give are more urgently required in the interior of Ernad and Walluvanad. High Court Vakils who live in towns and rarely have occasion to leave the railway don't really require firearms.' The District Magistrate decided that High Court Vakils residing in Calcicut had no need of firearms...........The District Magistrate constituted himself a judge of the requirements of High Court Vakils in Calicut, and he also decided that except in Ernad and Walluvanad nobody required firearms.... ....Even assuming that they have no use for firearms, is there any harm in giving them license? They are highly respected men locally, men of large income, educated, cultured, loyal, trustworthy,. The reply of the District Magistrate, quoted above, is quite inconsistent with the policy which, as Sir Harold Stuart declared, guides the Government. It is funny Sir Harold Stuart declaring one thing in the

Legislative Council, and District Magistrates showing that they are quite unaffected by what was said by or on behalf of Government. The Government, we think, ought to make District Magistrates understand that they ought to carry out the declared policy of Government. There is absolutely no use in Government stating their policy which their subordinates are not disposed to obey."

15. Referring to the judgment of the Privy Council in the Taj Maharaj case, the Andhrapatrika, of the 1st May, remarks:-In upholding the cause of justice on behalfof an individual, Mr. Tilak suffered calumny similar to that he suffered when on behalf of society he did what he considered reasonable and just. It is seldom that we meet with men who have manifested such dauntless courage both in their private and public life. It is a matter for gratification that Mr. Tilak has at last been declared innocent.

Mr. Tilak.

28. The Vaisyamitran, of the 3rd May, says that the present war has been beneficial to India in a way, as, owing to the stoppage of her import and export trade with foreign countries, the internal industries of the country are being developed and the food-stuffs produced in it remain here.

The war and India.

31. In commenting on the proceedings of the Madras Provincial Conference, the Andhrapatrika, of the 4th May, remarks in its leader as follows:-

The Madras Provincial Conference.

Hitherto it had been our policy to represent our grievances to others. But our duty now consists in self-help also. Powers which are latent in us have to be developed. It is to be regretted that our leaders have not examined the principles underlying the Andhra movement and placed them before the Conference. Except in this matter, the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and of the President of the Conference are full of interest. It is the opinion of the latter that unless self-government is granted to the Indians, there is no possibility of better methods of administration being established. A Government which derives its authority from outside can never interest itself in the administration beyond making their rule stable and securing peace in the country. If within this circumscribed sphere of its activity the necessity arises for raising loans or levying taxes, it sets about such work freely. But when measures conducive to the wellbeing of the country are suggested to it, it rejects the suggestions for fear that, if it adopts them, it will be required to levy more taxes and raise more loans. It allots some of the residual money to be applied to the urgent needs of the country so as to allay agitation by the educated classes. The President has substantiated these observations by a reference to the expenditure of the ~~country so as to allay agitation by the educated~~ Government at the present crisis. The people may fail to govern themselves well in the beginning after self-government is granted to them. But, as indicated by the President, they will certainly improve as time goes on. The President then spoke

strongly on the question of the re-arrangement of the Indian military organisation. Though we hear reports that England has placed implicit confidence in us, yet the English people who wield the destinies of the Indian Empire have not changed their former attitude towards us, as pointed out by the President. The President is of opinion that if our rulers and ourselves do not wish India to share the same fate as Belgium, our military forces should be re-organised and the Indians should bear the burden of defending their country. An Indian volunteer corps should be constituted. That the British rulers repose confidence in us should be shown in action. They have to open to the Indians the higher ranks in the military service. In short they have to turn India into a source of British military strength. However fierce the present war may be, it is unlikely that, as a result of it, the Powers will settle down in a brotherly spirit. The aspirations discernible among some nations of the east bear testimony to the fact that when one strong Power crumbles away, another is ready to take its place. It is therefore necessary that the British should bear in mind that the interests of England and India are inseparably bound up with one another. They should pay heel to the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and act accordingly. As stated by him, the English people also are men and as such cannot but safeguard their own interests. It is now difficult for them to realise that if they now act generously they will be benefited in the long run. But they can be made to realise it if we have all the will, courage and patience to bring home to their minds the defects we perceive.

32. In commenting on the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the Andhrapatrika, of the 30th April, remarks:--For certain historical reasons, we have not as yet had either self-government or fiscal autonomy. India, resourceful as it is, has not been able to render satisfactory help to the English, because she has not as yet made any material advancement. The liberal-hearted Lord Hardinge has in a way promised self-government to the Indians. But the Indians want fiscal freedom much sooner. Without it, India cannot reject foreign articles even at the close of the war. Mr. Jehangir Petit stated in the meeting that India required fiscal freedom even in relation to England. If we carefully observe the efforts made by Japan and America to extend and strengthen their trade in India, we will see the necessity for praying for this freedom in our own interests and also in the interests of the British Empire. We hope that our prayer will be granted at the close of the war.

Fiscal autonomy.

36. The Andhrapatrika, of the 3rd May, reports from the United India and Native States a case of unprovoked ill-treatment of an Indian in Durban by a European, in which the Magistrate let off the accused with a nominal fine.

The situation of the Indians in South Africa.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH MAY 1915.

No. 20 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration

(k) General.

Mr. Gandhi and woman.

5. The New India, of the 10th May, remarks:--*"We hope that Mr. Gandhi is grossly misrepresented by our correspondent in being made to say in the report which we print to-day: 'Money, land and woman are the sources of evil, and evil has to be counteracted. I need not possess land, nor a woman, nor money, to satisfy my luxuries.' It is incredible that the husband of Mrs. Gandhi can have used such words. To make half the human race a 'source of evil' would be grotesque. To call mothers and wives sources of evil would be blasphemous.............If Mr. Gandhi alienates women, his mission will fail and will deserve to fail. They followed him to prisonand to death in South Africa, and here in India, it was their bold uprising which made his cause a success. Never yet has a great cause succeeded without the service and self-sacrifice of women. We hope Mr. Gandhi will at once deny that he made the above monstrous assertion. Every mother, nay the motherland herself, is wronged by such words."

Vernacular Papers.

Home Administration.

(a) Police.

17. The Hindu Nesan, of the 10th May, says that,

The Police and the people.

though Lord Curzon made certain reforms in this department during his regime, all of them were confined to the higher appointments, and that nothing was done to improve the lot of the poorly-paid constables, and observes that, if the efforts of Lord Carmichael to bring about a closer relationship between the police and the people at Calcutta are to be successful, he should begin with the improvement of the constabulary by appointing educated men to those posts, as otherwise the people will have no confidence in them.

19. In an article under this head, the Bharati, of

The Lahore conspiracy case.

the 7th May, expresses its deep regret that, at this time, when the world is praising India for her loyalty to the British Throne and expecting that better times will dawn upon her at the end of this war, a small band of men should thus commit acts of anarchy and degrade India in the estimation of the other countries.

27. The Swadesamitran, of the 10th May, writes as

India and the war.

follows on this subject: It is talked of in the Parliament that when peace proposals are considered at the end of this great war, the Colonies should heave X. such a voice.// What can India do with only the liberty

in this / certain / ...ial members / ... India, too, / ...ld have

of speaking? She cannot directly concern herself in the deliberations of the European countries. As India is an Asiatic country, some Englishman should take part in these matters as her representative. If His Excellency Lord Hardinge retires before the end of this war, he can be the representative for India. There is no doubt that the British Government will utilize the mature experience and the wonderful skill of Lord Hardinge when the peace proposals are considered.

33. The Andhrapmakasika, of the 5th May, says:-

Young Indians.

At a dinner given in honour of Dr. Jivraj Mehta in England, Sir Gupta remarked that what the young Indian wanted is not any favour from the English but equal opportunities with the English to rise to high positions. A Parsi student, who spoke afterwards on that occasion, stated that although the Indians are not given equal treatment, yet they will tide over every disability and rise to eminence.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1915.

No. 21 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

Foreign Politics.

15. The Swadesamitran, of the 19th May, writes:-

The Town Council of Durban and the Indians.

The Indian Opinion of ~~the~~ Natal strongly disapproves of the practice of the Town Council of Durban not giving the Indians there any municipal privileges. Should the distinctions of caste and colour be observed even at the present time, when the Indian troops are standing shoulder to shoulder with the British soldiers, considering their lives as mere straw?

44. The Andhrapatrika, of the 11th May, says:-

Indians in South Africa.

The authorities at Durban are contemplating to declare Indians ineligible to vote at municipal elections. They already suffer the dishonour of being unqualified to vote at political elections, and the present is doubtless a greater dishonour. That such things should be contemplated in the British Colonies, especially at a time when the Indians are looking forward to concessions suited to their devotion to the British Empire, is unjust and

improper. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the English rulers will allow such things to take place unchecked. We hope that they will surely take steps to maintain the honour of the Indians.

53. The Andhraprakasika, of the 12th May, writes in connection with Mr. Gandhi's censure of our platform speakers at Nellore:-Patriotism is not inspired by making a bonfire of foreign goods. By patronising swadeshi goods we can manifest our patriotism at the same time providing food for our starving brethren. The swadeshi spirit that was called into existence with the partition of Bengal passed away with its re-union. Open your eyes to the distress of our country, cherish the admonitions of Mr. Gandhi and provide sustenance for our workmen toiling all day long.

Mr. Gandhi's admonition to platform speakers.

65. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 14th May, has an article under the marginally-noted heading which is to the following effect:-Among the persons who beat the drum of loyalty there appear to be very few who have given practical proof of their own loyalty. Genuine loyalty should in our opinion be free from ostentation.

"Real loyalty."

The editor asks those Muhammadans who have talked so much about loyalty to come forward and show the essence of their genuine loyalty in this time of trial.

The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 15th May, in continuation of the article on the subject of loyalty in its previous issue, cites examples of practical proofs of loyalty with a view, it says, to arouse to action the indifferent members of the community. The Prince of Arcot Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur K.C.I.E., as soon as he heard of the opening of a Relief Fund by the Government of Madras, very generously gave one of his gardens with all the furniture belonging to it of the value of about seventy or eighty thousand rupees. He moreover presented five valuable horses. In addition to this it is understood he has promised to contribute a hundred rupees per mensem as long as the war lasts. One of the objects in rendering this assistance was to induce well-to-do Mussalmans of this Presidency to follow the lead thus given.

66. The Sampadabhyudaya, of the 21st May, writes:-

The extension of the Defence of India Act to the Punjab.

The startling disclosures made in the course of the trial of the Lahore Conspiracy case go to show that the organisation to start a rebellion in the Punjab was complete, that the Defence of India Act was framed specially to bring these conspirators to book and that the new measure was fully warranted by the needs of the situation.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1915.

No. 22 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration

(h) Railways.

A complain against a Railway official.

12. The United India and Native States, for the week ending 27th May, writes:--"Lord Morley once declared that in India bad manners are positively a crime and the latest illustration of this remark has been furnished by the District Traffic Superintendent of Madura. From the 15th instant certain changes in the time-table of the South Indian Railway were introduced and three respectable Indian gentlemen of Tinnevelly waited on the Traffic Superintendent for the purpose of making certain representations regarding the inconvenience caused by the changes. The lordly official without the slightest justification ejaculated that he was not accustomed to be interrupted by 'natives'. This was, of course, a gratuitous and offensive remark directed against the Indian community. Evidently this officer has nothing but contempt for the 'natives' for whom the highest in the Empire, the King-Emperor, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and others have expressed a special solicitude. If 'natives' are such contemptible creatures in the estimation of this colour-blind Railway magnate, surely it ought to be inconsistent with his sense of self-respect to accept money which comes from the 'natives.

17. The Indian Patriot, of the 26th May, remarks:-

The Arms Act in Malabar.

"After the very generous and lofty manner in which Sir Harold Stuart had expressed the intentions of Government in regard to the administration of the Arms Act, the reply given to the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon's questions yesterday reads like bathos.................The Honourable Member has not got a single piece of information by his series of interpellations. The only way of reconciling these replies with what was said by Sir Harold Stuart at the budget debate is that the Government in its collective capacity has taken a different view from that which Sir Harold Stuart took when he spoke in the Council, and that it repudiates what the Honourable Member said.......................We are not here considering the question whether the applicants for arms should have been given licenses for revolvers or other arms. But we cannot understand why the Government should not have been more frank in its replies, if it could not be more generous in its concessions. And what is the value to be attached to Sir Harold's statement in April in face of the replies which the Government has now given? Such replies are bound to have a most irritating effect on public opinion; and we are sorry that the Government in 1915 should have adopted the methods of Sir Henry Bliss in the early nineties of the last century."

Writing on this subject the West Coast Reformer, of the 28th May, says:--"We are afraid the answers given on

behalf of the Government to the interpellations regarding the working of the Arms Act in Malabar, of the Hon'ble Mr. K.P. Raman Menon at the Meeting of the Legislative Council held on Tuesday at Ootacamund will leave an undesirable and unpleasant impression in the public mind. They seem to have reached the very zenith of the regrettable policy of reticence. Nay, they showed an intolerance of unofficial meddlesomeness in administrative affairs................One need not be an admirer of the Honourable Member for the West Coast in order that one may perceive and regret the scant justice done to his position as a representative of the people."

41. The Swadesamitran, of the 26th May, says:

India and the British Ministers.

The British statesmen, seeing the enthusiasm and unselfishness of the Indians at the beginning of the war, said that they have become worthy of a new and high position in the British Empire, and that they should hereafter be ruled in a different way. These statesmen do not speak like this now. They only speak highly of the loyalty and liberal gifts of the Indians and not of any new rights being given to them. In practice also, though there were opportunities for the grant of such rights, these statesmen have not granted them to us. When the Indians have been asking for the repeal of the Press Act, the Government has, while prasing them for their union and loyalty, passed the Defence of India Act and is

subjecting the people and to the cruelties of the Police. Under this Act, several men have been imprisoned, and are suffering much on account of the suspicions of the Police. The House of Lords rejected the proposal to establish an Executive Council for the United Provinces; but though Lord Crewe had the power to bring it up in a different form, he is afraid to do so. In spite of the requests of the Punjabees and the recommendation of the Viceroy to raise the Chief Court of their Province to the position of a High Court, Lord Crewe has refused to do so. We then requested that Lord Hardinge's term of office might be extended by a few years, but the British Ministers have refused to comply with this request too. Is this the return for the loyalty, self-sacrifice and valour of the Indians? They have an unbounded love for Lord Hardinge. It is only because he is the Viceroy that the Indians are putting up with the Defence Act, relying on his wisdom and mercy. If the British Ministers thus disappoint the Indians even at this time of war, what will be the fate of their desires and requests after the war comes to an end.

51. The Andhrapatrika, of the 20th May, observes:-

Commissioned appointments to Indians.

Every Indian rejoices to see that the two officers Nadir Khan and Barigul Khan are given commissioned appointments for showing their courage and loyalty in connection with the Meerut conspiracy and that the Government declared their readiness to throw open commissioned appointments to

Indians. We hope that the Government will offer high appointments to deserving Indians who are valiantly fighting, shoulder to shoulder, with the Europeans in the present war and thereby earn the eternal gratitude of the whole of India.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1915.

No. 23 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers

Foreign Politics.

28. The Swadesamitran, of the 28th May, says:-

The Fiji Islands and the Indians.

About a lakh of Indians are living in the Fiji Islands. As in the case of the other colonies, the Indians have emigrated to these islands and get the wages for cultivating the lands there, while the whole of the profit accrues to the Europeans. When the British go to foreign countries and move with the people there, the aborigines learn from them the vices of drink, etc., and perish. It is believed that, in a few years to come, the Europeans, Japanese, Chinese and Indians will form the chief population of these islands. The climate is fairly healthy. New Zealand now asks for the annexation of these islands. We do not think that the British Government will consent to it. The Indians are not cows or sheep; and it is not just to transfer them to another Government. Australia, New Zealand and the other countries have already been prohibiting the entry of the Indians there. While such is the case, it will be most cruel to make over more than a lakh of Indians there to New Zealand.

Lakhs of Indians are living in the British Colonies and in other foreign countries; and there is at present no one to look after their interests. It is the duty of the Government of India to see that no harm is done to the Indians in these countries.

1915

50. The Bharati has the following article in its issue of the 28th May:-

India's prayer.

There is no limit to the encomiums showered by the English on the Indians for their help in the present war. Till now the Englishmen said that as the Indians were shedding their blood for their King and were lavishly spending their money for this purpose they should hereafter be ruled in a different way. Such talks have ceased at present. It is now doubtful whether India will obtain her wish after the end of the present war. India's extreme loyalty has roused the suspicion of England. When India is asking that the restrictions, to which she has been subjected, should be withdrawn, further restrictions are being imposed upon her. Why should not England, which owes her advancement to the freedom of the press, allow India also to advance by the same means?

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH JUNE 1915.

No. 24 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration

(a) Police.

2. The Defence of India Act in Bengal. (second para)

Writing on this subject the Indian Patriot, of the 8th June, says:- "The order of His Excellency Lord Carmichael that the young man Jnanendra Chandra Mozumdar, who was recently ordered by the Bengal Government to be interned in Chittagong under the Defence of India Act, should be brought back to Calcutta and interned there will, we are sure, be widely appreciated...................It is not right, to rely absolutely, and without examination, on the reports of policemen. It is true that the report comes backed up by the authority of the Deputy Inspector-General. But he himself has no personal knowledge of the things reported......................The matter, we think, calls for a thorough investigation. If the Bengal Government goes on sanctioning the application of the Defence Act as freely as the police recommend it, and if it refuses to let out the knowledge on which it acts, it cannot long retain the confidence of the public. Nobody knows this better than Lord Carmichael. The opportunity is His Lordship's to show that he at least is wide-awake against police methods. Let him but

remember what the police would do if they were in the position of the Punjab Police whose incompetent and culpable conduct is attracting public attention...... ....Government cannot, therefore, be too careful in restricting the liberty of people who are merely reported against by police underlings, among whom the least number of honest men are perhaps to be found in Bengal."

16. The Hindu, of the 9th June, remarks:- "The action of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in utilising the extraordinary power granted to him by the Defence of India Act, in the case of persons of the reputation of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali, has been received throughout the country with great regret. In justice to the position they hold in the country and the influence they wield in their own community, the reasons which have led the Government to conclude that the presence of these two gentlemen were prejudicial to public safety necessitating their internment, should have been made public and an opportunity provided for them to meet the charges. An open prosecution for such charges as, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali may have been liable for would have vindicated justice and been in consonance with the rule of law which is one of the distinguishing marks of British institutions. It is, we think, an entirely inappropriate and unjustified proceeding to take action against such well-known publicists and honourable British citizens under the drastic provisions of the Defence of India Act."

The Comrade, Delhi, and the Defence of India Act.

Writing on this subject, the Indian Patriot, of the 10th June, says:--"Further correspondence has taken place between Mr. Mahomed Ali and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in regard to the former's internment, Mr. Mahomed Ali's case being that as he and his brother are apparently being sent to Mahrauli in the interests of the State, it is only right and just that the State should bear the cost of their stay there.' The Chief Commissioner's reply to this is in the negative.... ....~~Mr. Mahomed Ali's case being that as he and his brother a~~ Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother are asked to go away from their place of residence, and live in some other place chosen by the Chief Commissioner himself. We need not concern ourselves with the justice of the order of internment. About that Mr. Mahomed Ali tells the Chief Commissioner that 'if you think it is not erroneous you have only to put it to the test of a trial in open court.' He is in fact deported to a place chosen by the local Government, and yet he is asked to pay the cost of his maintenance, which seems to us unfair. Of course Mr. Mahomed Ali need not, we believe, starve if he fails to get an allowance from Government; but we cannot understand how the Government can, having ordered him to live in a place of its choice, leave him to maintain himself at his own expense."

35. The Andhrapatrika, of the 9th June, has:- While the Union and Indian Governments are making arrangements for sending the wives and children of South African emigrants to South Africa, it is regrettable that an occasion for passive resistance is again given by some restrictions imposed on Indian

South African Indians.

merchants in South Africa. While the Indians are winning glory for their sacrifice and loyalty on the battle-fields of Europe, this attitude of the white men in South Africa is all the more lamentable.

57. The Andhrapatrika, of the 4th June, writes:-

The Defence of India Act.

The Defence of India Act was recently put into force in the case of Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shakait Ali, editors of the Comrade and Hamdard. They were ordered on the 7th ultimo not to leave a particular place without the permission of the District Magistrate and not to attend political or public meetings. Several protest meetings of the Muhammadans have been held, over one of which the Hon'ble Mr. Mar Zul Haik presided. He declared that he had known Mr. Muhammad Ali personally, and that there could be no danger of any kind from him. But judging from the circumstances, we cannot hope that the meetings will be of any avail. We regret to hear that the prayer of Mr. Muhammad Ali for a public trial was not granted, and that no arrangements of any kind were made for his needs and comforts in the place to which his movements were confined. There is no difference between confinement within certain limits and deportation. The needs of a man restricted to a particular place require as much attention as those of a deported individual. He at least deserves the treatment accorded to German prisoners for whom provision is made to sing and play.

We expect that when the facts reach our benevolent Viceroy, he will set right the injustice done to the Muhammadan leaders by the local authorities and win the gratitude of our Muhammadan brethren as once before he had in the Cawnpore case.

63. The Andhrapatrika, of the 8th June, observes:-

The South African emigrants.

One of the formalities required to be satisfied for the despatch of emigrants' wives and children to South Africa is the production of a certificate from an important British Officer here wherein it is compulsory to take down the thumb impressions of the wife and children. Finger impressions are looked upon as a mark of dishonour in South Africa and that situations should arise here giving a handle to such a practice is regrettable. Under the circumstances it is advisable for our Government to make an alternative provision of affixing signatures in the case of those that can write, and thumb impressions only in the case of the illiterate.

64. The Andhrapatrika, of the 8th June, complains:-

Notification about South African emigration.

The publication of the rules and conditions of South African Emigration in the local English dailies alone exposes the partiality of the Government towards them. The emigrants are mostly common-folk who know only the vernacular languages. So non-publication of the rules in the vernacular papers, which are fairly large in number, amounts to a practical neglect of the very people for whom they are intended.

67. The Sampad Abhyudaya, of the 8th June, writes:-

Mr. Gandhi and the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal.

The whole of India will doubtless feel honoured by the grant of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal to Mr. Gandhi, and the order itself is exalted by admitting Mr. Gandhi to it. With our great sages of the past the best type of religion was to renounce all personal

good and to serve humanity. We are fortunate in having found such a sage in Mr. Gandhi. Conferred on a personage like this, any title, however great it may be by itself, will only add fresh lustre to itself. The honour done to Mr. Gandhi in this instance reveals a characteristic quality of our rulers which consists in an ungrudging appreciation of true worth.

74. The Andhrapatrika, of the 9th June, writes:-

The Defence of India Act.

The Defence of India Act is put into full force in Bengal so as to cause a good deal of inconvenience to innocent persons. Mr. Saroda Churn is one of those who have been restricted in their movements under the Act. The Amrita Bazaar Patrika advises a public trial in his case and we agree with it. One cannot but think that these restrictions are the result of the adverse reports of the Criminal Investigation Department that cannot be substantiated. It is necessary under the circumstances to provide for the maintenance and comforts of the accused.

Another case is that of Jnanendra Chandra Mujumdar. He is the son of a pensioned District Magistrate studying for the M.Sc., Examination. He was undergoing some medical treatment when the restrictions were imposed on him. One or two defects of the Act in question have come to light by its practical application. No one can rest assured that he is frme from police interference.

Further, those that have their movements restricted are not provided with any means of livelihood by the Government. Our Councillors never anticipated such results when they assented to the passing of the Act. We expect Lord Hardinge to reconsider the question and devise proper remedy. We may also declare that the local authorities ought not to place absolute reliance on the Criminal Investigation Department reports, but that they should hold either a public or a private enquiry in each case and then pass suitable orders. Deva Vrata Mukherjee was much harassed by the police after his return from England and was released by Lord Carmichael from police custody only when Rabindra Nath stood as surety for him. Lord Carmichael is winning the gratitude of Bengal by his clemency. It is the duty of the Government to bear the expenses of persons restrained within local limits.

75. The Sampad Abhyudaya, of the 10th June, writes:-

The Public Safety Act. — The Public Safety Act is being enforced with great rigour. At Islampur 203 persons were arrested. Of these, 173 were discharged. Of the remaining 30, only 6 were convicted. Thus of the 203 persons 197 were discovered to be innocent. It is being asked in some quarters whether the arrest of such innocents and subjecting them to themisery of gaol life will not affect the loyalty of the people. We think the question hardly needs an answer.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH JUNE 1915.

No. 25 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

The Hope of India.

17. In a leader under this heading, the Indian Patriot, of the 18th June, says:--"India's place in the Empire will be more definite and honoured in the future than hitherto, said Sir K.G. Gupta in the course of his recent address to the King's College Branch of the East and West Society. This is the hope of every educated Indian and of every liberal-minded Englishman.................The sense of nationality and the sense of imperial citizenship alike create in us a sense of our duty both as a nation and as imperial citizens. The latter particularly impresses upon us the necessity of bearing the burdens of war as much as the right of participating in the honours of peace. There can be no national rights without national responsibilities; and we learn to recognise our responsibilities in the same way as we learn to demand our rights. Imperial citizenship implies imperial responsibilities. National existence likewise demands national sacrifices."

The Extremist Congress.

68. The Andhraprakasika, of the 12th June, writes:- Since the Surat split, the political leaders

of the country have been divided into two parties--the Moderates and the Extremists--the former headed by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, the late Mr. Gokhale and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and the latter by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bepin Chandra Pal and Aravinda Ghosh. If we carefully examine the views of the two schools they differ only in one or two trivial points. Both aim at self-government within the Empire as in the Colonies. Both the schools profess unparalleled loyalty to the British Government. But the Moderates insist on the articles of the constitution of the Congress being strictly followed in the matter of sending delegates, and the Extremists hold that delegates sent by election at public meetings should all be accepted. We do not consider this a serious difference. All India is looking forward at the end of the war for greater political concessions. It is disgraceful under the circumstances that there should be two political parties and two Congresses. We hope that the leaders of the country will consider the matter wisely and bring about a united Congress at Bombay next Christmas.

69. The Andhrapatrika, of the 16th June, writes:-It is notified by the Government that Indians will not be admitted into the Military academy to be established at Quetta. Did the Government consider what the effect of the notification would be on the Indians? The authorities seem to have thought it fit to overlook the Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 wherein it is expressly declared that the idea of a ruling caste would not be entertained. Though

Military academy in Quetta.

it is decided that the Indians should not be benefited in the least by the establishment of this academy, the costs of maintaining it will, perhaps, have to be borne by India alone. In these days of the Press Act and the Defence of India Act when free criticism of such measures is not permitted, we have to close with stating that we agree with the Leader in holding that the effect of making such distinction will be very painful.

75. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 4th June, in a leader under the marginally-noted heading comments

"The duties of editors."

as under:-Undoubtedly, editing a paper is an important task with hundreds of responsibilities attached to it; whether the articles of an editor be on literature, moral, religious or political matters the responsibility as to their correctness or otherwise rests with him who has to reap the benefit or to suffer the consequences produced by his enthusiastic writings, for when he has taken up the burden of the duty to his community, country and the public, he should nolens volens suffer the hardships that confront him on this difficult road. It is difficult, because, the conditions and ideas of all are not alike. Some matters according to the time require powerful action but the people owing to their limited ideas and understanding hesitate to act accordingly; when it is certainly the duty of learned editors to correct the mistaken ones and to bring the erring to the right path by means of a mild and pleasing reproof. This end can be achieved only when self-interest does not interfere with the endeavour for the public weal. It should be thoroughly understood that the community is our community, and the country is our country and that in the well-being of the community and country is

lies our well-being. As long as we do not endeavour to promote the well-being of the community and the country as we try to promote our own well-being, we cannot be regarded as sympathisers with the community or self-sacrificing men of the country.

The editor deplores that signs of depression are on the increase in the community owing to lack of its education and morality and adds that during the period of peace and comfort our Government has introduced various facilities for the well-being of its subjects and has given freedom of action. No one can obstruct the other in this respect. ~~Editors have freedom of action. No one can obstruct the other in this respect.~~ Editors have freedom to write as they like for ameliorating the lot of the community having, however, regard to the fact that no article which is injurious and which wounds the feelings of any, shall be published. It is their duty to side with Government in promoting the peace, comfort, prosperity and the well-being of the people. Editors should always avoid inserting complicated articles such as tend to raise a suspicion. Government does not prevent them from suggesting measures for the improvement of the community and the country but their object in such articles may not be published in a way which may pervert the ideas of the public and interfere with peace.

Verily, this is the greatest responsibility of editors and we should keep this in view and do our duty.

85. The Andhrapatrika, of the 10th June, writes:-

Thw Indian Consolidation Bill.

This Bill was introduced in the House

of Commons and the consideration of its details was referred to a Standing Committee. The Regulations and Acts of the Government of India passed even before the Queen-Empress assumed charge of the Government of India have not been repealed and are most of them still in force. New Acts have been passed without repealing the old. A consolidating Act is therefore deemed necessary at present. But there are differences of opinion as to some of the provisions of the Bill. Vast changes have taken place in the conditions of the country since 1833. The sections of the Acts themselves have received different interpretations in different commentaries. It must therefore be settled which of these interpretations is acceptable and which of the Acts themselves have to be repealed before a consolidation is attempted. Several other circumstances also go to show that the contemplated Act cannot be merely a codification of existing Acts. Moreover, the Bill is very comprehensive. It covers more than a century. All parties interested in it must be given sufficient opportunities to note or offer criticism on any omissions. The present British Cabinet is constituted to carry on the war to a successful issue. It is not intended for discussing the ordinary questions of administration. We rise in the estimation of the people of England at the end of the war. The Pro-Indian party in the House of Commons is also likely to grow strong by that time. Hence it is advantageous for us if the consideration of the Bill be postponed till the end of the war.

Offences under the Planters Labour Act.

86. While feeling gratified at the reduction in 1914 in the number of offences under the Planters Labour

Act in the Nilgiris and the Malabar districts, the Andhrapatrika, of the 15th June, questions the propriety of the existence of an Act of that kind in the Statute Book. Employers and coolies enter into terms with one another according as they choose, and thus there is no necessity for the Act, which is unsuited for a civilised country. But the Act does exist, and it will be some consolation if year after year we see a reduction in the number of offences thereunder.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH JUNE 1915.

No. 26 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

I, Foreign Politics.

21. The Swadesamitran, of the 23rd June, writes as follows on this subject:-

Indian coolies in British Colonies.

About two years ago, the Government of India sent Mr. James McNeill and an Indian official to some of the Colonies to report on the condition of the Indian coolies there. This report has now been placed before the Parliament. Though Mr. Simman Lal is an Indian, he seems to have adopted the opinions of Mr. McNeill; and the latter, not desiring to wound the feelings of the European planters in the Colonies, has only given a short account of the sufferings and wants of the Indian coolies. Sir Henry Cotton does not express a favourable opinion of this report, and, in his article on this subject in the India, he only writes about the number of males and females in the colonies and their mutual relationship. According to the present order of things, it is found that for every hundred men in the Fiji Islands, there are only forty females aged more than ten years. Mr. McNeill has remarked that this proportion is not sufficient and that there should be a least fifty women for every hundred men. But Sir Henry Cotton says that the male and female population should be equal, that

they should be duly married and that no unmarried people should be taken into these countries. It is clear from the report that the male and female coolies in the Colonies are mixing with each other without distinction and living like brutes. What do the European planters care how the Indian coolies live? The Indians are crying hoarse that the emigration of their coolies to British Colonies should be completely stopped by the Government; and it is only proper that the Government of India should put a stop to this sinful and cruel practice.

22. The Lokopakari, of the 21st June, writes:-

A famous Hindu of Durban.

Mr. F.A. Kasi is coming to India from Durban. After celebrating his marriage in India, he will return to Durban. With a view to take his mother also with him, he applied to the Minister in Durban to permit her to enter that town; but the Minister has replied that Mr. Kasi should not take his mother to Durban. Even if the laws of the South African Government do not provide for the request of Mr. Kasi being complied with, what privilege is an old Hindu lady going to demand by going to Africa, and how will she be a burden to the South African Government? Or what difficulties is she going to create there? There is no gainsaying the fact that the refusal of the Minister to comply with Mr. Kasi's request will create in the minds of the Hindus great dissatisfaction towards the Government- All the Hindus have now unanimously offered their body, wealth and life to our King-Emperor and are fighting in Europe against the enemies. It is difficult to find such

loyal subjects in the whole world. Our British Government should note that it is a mistake on the part of the Governments of South Africa, Australia, and America to disregard and oppress such men.

49. The Andhra Patrika, of the 19th June, continues its leader of the previous day on the

Our future.

advice of Sir W. Wedderburn to India:--Sir William Wedderburn advises India to ask for self-government for her after consulting the authorities in India. Though the Government of India is by law vested in the highest officials, they are bound by the advice of their subordinates who generally shape the policy of the Government. Even men of individuality like Lord Pentland, Lord Carmichael, Lord Hardinge, Lord Morley and Lord Ripon have had to be guided mostly by their subordinates. But the independent turn of mind of such Liberal administrators cannot fail to influence their subordinates into some harmony with their spirit. It is the presence of such broad-minded administrators at the head of affairs that is preventing disturbances at the present moment in spite of hard and fast rules and repressive Acts. So it may not be a source of loss for us to follow Sir W. Wedderburn's advice and consult our authorities how to construct a scheme of self-government. We should not be satisfied with any faint recognition of our rights but should regulate our conduct in a manner worthy of India as a partner of the Empire. Let us bear in mind the evidence given by Mr. Gokhale before the Welby Commission in 1897. The description of the then political situation of India given by that great man applies to the present conditions as well. He demanded five concessions. The demands of Mr. Gokhale

have not borne even as much fruit as the resolution of Lord Ripon relating to local self-government. Our leaders should not be satisfied with anything less than an immediate acquisition of what Mr. Gokhale demanded on that occasion as well as what Lord Ripon embodied in his resolution on local self-government.

50. The Andhra Patrika, of the 18th June, abstracts form the Leader:--

Why national attempts have not ceased.

It is as important for the rulers to rule the country in accordance with the wishes of the people as for the people not to set up agitation and confuse the Government at the present juncture. How is it wrong on the part of the people to protest against resolutions for increasing the salaries of Indian Civil Service men unasked, at a time when expenditure ought to be cut down in all possible ways? When so many requests of the people are required to be postponed on account of want of funds, are they not justified in asking the Government not to move to the hills in summer? Is it a crime to give expression to the misery and trouble of people interned under emergency Acts without specifying the nature of their offence? Are the English papers quiet during the war, though they are not labouring under half as many disabilities as we are? Their criticism of Mr. Asquith, the Premier of England, induced him to share the responsibility of the war with the leaders of all parties. Has any such thing ever occurred in India?

61. The Andhraprakasika, of the 19th June, writes:- We see no propriety in

Mr. Khaji Sahib.

the action of the

Durban Minister in refusing permission to Mr. Khaji Sahib to take his old mother from India to South Africa to be under his protection in her old age.

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